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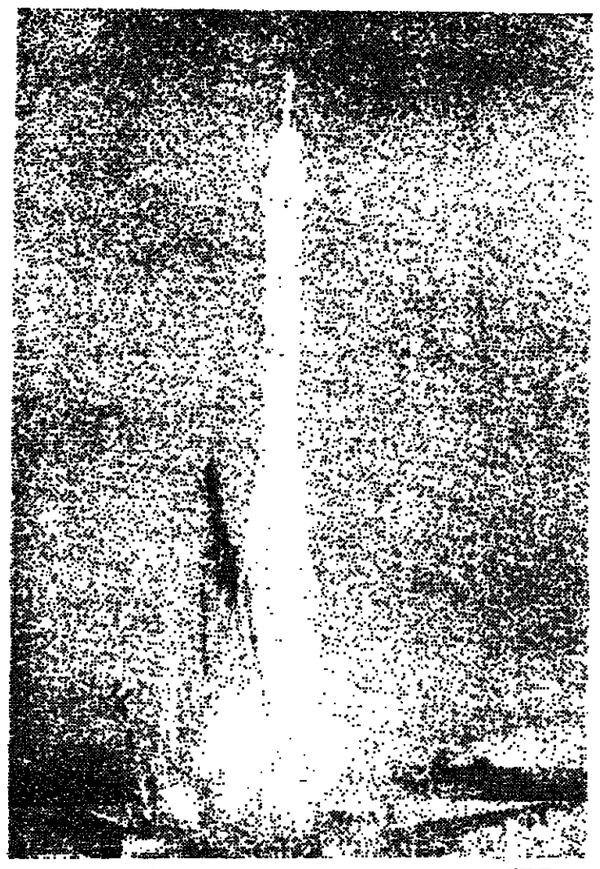
TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Variable. Temp. 23-15 (73-59). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 28-18 (82-64). LONDON: Variable. Temp. 21-13 (70-55). Tomorrow unsettled. Yesterday's temp. 21-15 (70-59). CHANNEL: Rough to moderate. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 34-17 (93-63). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 31 High (88) Yesterday's temp. 29-21 (85-70)
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	22 S.	Lebanon	£1.20
Belgium	30 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	30 L.Fr.
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Morocco	2.50 Dh.
Eire	16 P.	Netherlands	1.50 F.G.
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Nigeria	50 K.
France	2.50 F.	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	12 E.c.
Great Britain	15 P.	Spain	30 Ptas.
Greece	15 Dr.	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 5	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Iran	35 Rials	Turkey	T.£3
Italy	500 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.75
Israel	I.£ 2.00	Yugoslavia	9 D.

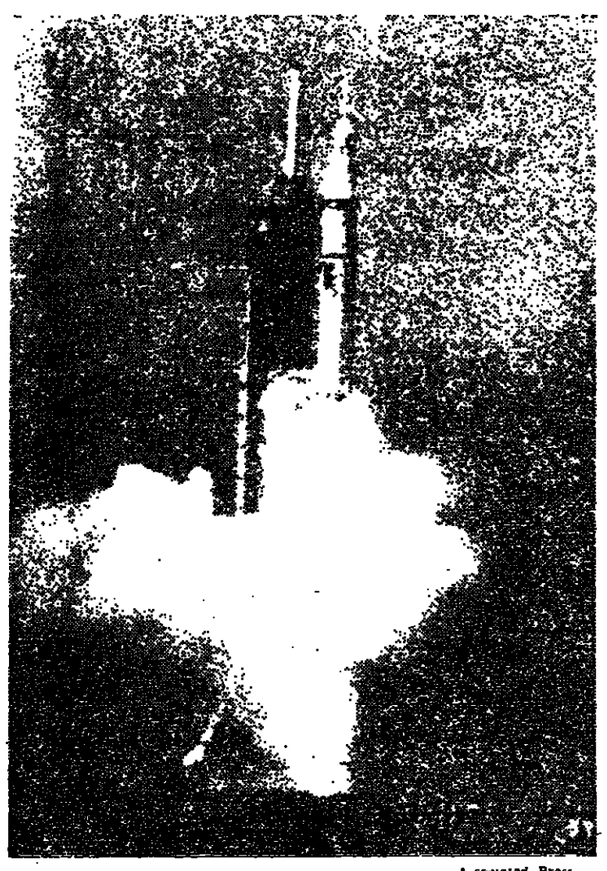
U.S. and Russian Spaceships Lift Off Flawlessly Into Orbit



UPI Telex.
SOVIET CREW—Cosmonauts Alexei Leonov (right) and Valeri Kubasov leaving bus at Soviet Baikonur launch site.



UPI Telex.
Soyuz lifting off launch pad at start of joint mission.



Associated Press.
Saturn rocket blasts off lifting Apollo into orbit.

Link-Up Tomorrow For Apollo, Soyuz

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., July 15 (AP).—U.S. and Soviet spaceships rocketed into orbit today and sped toward a rendezvous Thursday.

The Apollo, following the Soyuz launch by 7 1/2 hours, leaped away from Cape Canaveral at 1950 GMT. Ten minutes later, it was in a successful orbit more than 100 miles high.

As the Apollo rocket rose toward orbit the television audience for the first time was able to view astronauts during a launch phase. A camera mounted inside the cabin showed the spacemen lying in their couches, pushing switches and reading their instrument panel during the 10 minutes of powered flight.

"The liftoff was smooth as silk," said one of the astronauts.

"You're right on the money," Houston control told the astronauts.

"We're on the way," an astronaut replied.

Two and a half hours later, the astronauts unlatched their spacecraft from the spent booster. They spun the craft around and linked with a docking module housed in the rocket hull.

The astronauts then backed out, carrying on the nose of their spaceship the black metal tunnel that will link the two craft and permit the spacemen to move from one to the other.

The docking module was designed to let Apollo and Soyuz connect since the hatches are different and they cannot dock directly with each other.

Minutes before blasting aloft, the U.S. flight commander passed this message to Soyuz: "Get ready for us, we'll be up there shortly."

The Soviet cosmonauts were told of the successful Apollo launch and were quoted as saying, "We heartily congratulate [the astronauts], but the main event of the Soyuz-Apollo flight is still ahead of us."

Apollo entered orbit as Soyuz was 4,140 miles ahead, over Belgrade.

The more sophisticated Apollo is to conduct all the tricky maneuvers to gradually close the gap and bring the two ships to a link-up 140 miles above West Germany at 1615 GMT Thursday.

Several hundred thousand persons in the Cape Canaveral area looked on as the astronauts, Brig. Gen. Thomas Stafford, Vance Brand and Donald Slayton rode a thundering Saturn rocket toward an orbital plateau that will serve as a springboard for the meeting of the spaceships.

The cosmonauts, Col. Alexei Leonov and Valeri Kubasov, began history's first international manned space flight by vaulting flawlessly into orbit earlier from the Baikonur cosmodrome, on the edge of a central Russian desert.

"Everything is normal. Everything is normal. Everything is perfect. We are in good health," Col. Leonov reported after they had completed their first circuit of the globe and checked their spaceship systems.

Liftoff from the base, 1,400 miles southeast of Moscow, was right on time at 1220 GMT. Ten minutes later, the Soviet mission control center reported that the craft, Soyuz-19, was in a near-perfect orbit ranging from 114 to 136 miles high, moving at more than 17,000 miles an hour.

Millions of persons around the world watched the Soyuz liftoff as, for the first time, the Soviet Union televised one of their launchings live. President Ford and Soviet Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev sent their best wishes for a safe journey.

The only problem was the failure of a Soyuz camera that was to have televised pictures of the cosmonauts during liftoff. There are several other cameras aboard both spaceships, and astronauts and cosmonauts plan extensive TV coverage of their activities.

Almost forgotten in the excitement of the joint mission was the fact that Russia has another two-man crew in space. They are the cosmonauts of Soyuz-18, who today quietly spent their 52d day aboard the orbiting Salyut-4 space station.

The Soyuz-18 and Soyuz-19
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Artist Leonov To Set Up His Easel in Space

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., July 15 (AP).—Col. Alexei Leonov, the Russian commander for the U.S.-Soviet space flight, is an accomplished artist who plans to record his impressions while orbiting the earth.

"I have everything necessary for it," Col. Leonov said in a recent interview. "I have paper. I have a ball-point pen and color pencils. Although I will have just a little free time for it, I'm going to make sketches and paint some things during the flight.

"I will definitely do a caricature of my good friend Tom," he said, referring to Brig.-Gen. Thomas Stafford, the U.S. commander. "He will be very beautiful."

Col. Leonov made history in 1965 when he became the first man to walk in space. "When I was in space that time, I did about 10 pictures," he said.

Ford, Brezhnev Hail Success of Space Shots

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP).—President Ford and Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin watched together today the televised launch of the Soviet spaceship Soyuz.

President Ford called it "very impressive" and a "wonderful display" and wished the Soviet cosmonauts "the very best."

In Moscow, Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev told his cosmonaut "comrades" that their nation's leaders hope that the Apollo-Soyuz mission "will demonstrate the possibilities" of space cooperation.

Mr. Brezhnev also wished a successful flight to the U.S. Apollo crew.

The Soyuz-19, carrying Col. Alexei Leonov and flight engineer Valeri Kubasov made a flawless lift-off from its Baikonur pad at 1220 GMT.

The Apollo spaceship began its flight to catch up with the Soviet craft seven and a half hours later, at 1950 GMT, with a perfect launch from the Cape Kennedy space center. Aboard the Apollo were three astronauts, Brig. Gen. Thomas Stafford, Vance Brand and Donald Slayton.

Link-up Tomorrow

The two spaceships are scheduled to link up in orbit 140 miles over West Germany at 1615 GMT Thursday.

After the Soyuz was announced to be safely in space orbit, Mr. Ford and Mr. Dobrynin shook hands and departed from the State Department auditorium, where they had joined a gathering of officials and diplomats for a big-screen viewing of the live color telecast from the Baikonur cosmodrome in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Dobrynin left for Cape Canaveral to watch the U.S. Apollo launch. Mr. Ford arranged to watch the Apollo launch on television from his Oval Office.

In brief remarks before the Soviet launch, both Mr. Ford and Mr. Dobrynin stressed the importance of the cooperative venture in space.

Besides blazing a new trail, the Apollo-Soyuz effort also demonstrates that the United States and the Soviet Union "are prepared to cooperate in a common endeavor of great significance, importance and complexity," Mr. Ford said.

Mr. Dobrynin said that his country was watching the Apollo-Soyuz mission in "an atmosphere of great interest and expectation." He said that it offered new dimensions in [illegible] operation both in science and technology [illegible] ening of [illegible] and improving U.S.-Soviet relations.

Citing the "spirit of cooperation" in which crews, scientists and specialists of both countries have worked, Mr. Ford told the astronauts and cosmonauts:

"The people of the world will be following your flight and epic joint mission with interest and enthusiasm. On behalf of the American people, I commend you for your courage and vision and wish you Godspeed and good luck."

Mr. Dobrynin quoted Mr. Brezhnev as saying that through the joint space venture the two crews are learning that their planet looks more beautiful from outer space and "it is big enough for us to live peacefully on it, but it is too small to be threatened by nuclear war."

July 24 Deadline

Egypt Won't Renew UN's Sinai Mandate

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, July 15 (NYT).—Egypt today served notice that it will refuse to renew the mandate of the United Nations Emergency Force in the Sinai unless the Security Council takes action to assure speedy Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territory. The mandate expires July 24. Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy announced at a press conference that he stated this position to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim in a letter delivered in New York today.

He charged that a flurry of "statements and counter-statements" by Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin during the last few days made it clear that Israel had adopted a policy of "procrastination" and "obstruction to further steps toward peace."

Thus, Mr. Fahmy said, Israel was using the presence of the UN force and the relative quiet in the area to perpetuate its occupation of Arab territory.

This was against the letter and the spirit of the two Security Council resolutions that ended the October, 1973, war and established the UN force after urging the parties in the conflict "immediately" to start negotiations aimed at establishing a just and durable peace, Mr. Fahmy said.

"An extension of the mandate thus would in fact defeat the purpose that the council had in mind in establishing the emergency and would serve to perpetuate the Israeli occupation of Arab land," Mr. Fahmy said.

He said that it was up to the Security Council to insure that Israel did not misuse the presence of the UN forces.

"While Egypt does not consent to further renew the mandate of UNEF [UN Emergency Force], Egypt is not against the proper use of the force," Mr. Fahmy said, reading from his letter to Mr. Waldheim.

Explaining this sentence, Mr. Fahmy said that the UN force was set up for two purposes, not one. It was meant not only to separate the hostile Egyptian and Israeli armies but also to create an atmosphere conducive to the search for a lasting peace, he said.

He added that the Security Council therefore had to re-examine the Middle East situation in its entirety and to take "the necessary decisions to make Israel abide by international law and the Charter of the United Nations."

Mr. Fahmy's action tonight reflected growing Egyptian impatience with the slowness of negotiations for a second-stage Egyptian-Israeli disengagement agreement in the Sinai.

President Anwar Sadat is understood to feel strongly that the pace of the negotiations conducted through U.S. mediation has been far too slow.

President Sadat and his aides have decided to go to the UN and to world public opinion for added leverage to speed up the pace of the peace efforts. This, informed sources here said, is the aim of Mr. Fahmy's action.

Mr. Fahmy, in answer to a question, said that the U.S. peace efforts were continuing and that Egypt "had nothing against that."
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Pravda Says Cairo Press Is Anti-Soviet

By James F. Clarity

MOSCOW, July 15 (NYT).—In a major defense of Soviet policy and prestige in the Middle East, Pravda, the Communist party organ, today attacked what it called anti-Soviet propaganda being published in Egypt.

Pravda asserted that Cairo newspapers, particularly the influential Akhbar, were trying to depict the Soviet Union as an enemy of Arab nations. Pravda recalled that Soviet arms helped the Arabs defend themselves against Israel and again denied that Moscow had refused to arm Egypt adequately while increasing military supplies to Libya, Egypt's often-hostile neighbor. Pravda also emphasized the amount of economic aid the Soviet Union has given Egypt and other Arab nations.

The Pravda article was a rare public admission of the recurrent strains in Moscow-Cairo relations that accelerated when President Anwar Sadat evicted Soviet military technicians from Egypt three years ago. The article also was an acknowledgment that, despite Soviet efforts, there is disunity among the Arab states.

Tass, the official news agency, issued two stories quoting extensively from the article, indicating that Soviet authorities wanted the Pravda attack disseminated abroad.

Pravda expressed surprise that press organs of an Arab country which has official friendly relations with the Soviet Union join suddenly in the chorus of imperialist and Zionist propaganda."

"It is not hard to see," Pravda said, "that the authors of anti-Soviet articles in the Cairo press, who are interested in setting the peoples of Egypt, Libya and other Arab countries at loggerheads with the Soviet Union, their natural ally, play into the hands of certain external and internal forces."

Pravda did not identify these forces. It seemed that Israel, aided by the United States, was the external enemy, but there was no indication whether Pravda had President Sadat or any officials of his government in mind as the internal forces."

The Soviet paper seemed particularly annoyed by an article it said was published in Al Akhbar, the Egyptian paper. Pravda said, repeated "an already denied report that Soviet arms, to a fantastic sum exceeding $10 billion, are to be shipped to Libya shortly." It called the article "a vicious attention to mislead millions of Egyptians and citizens of other Arab countries . . ."

Condemn Military's Policies

Lisbon Socialists Hold Mass Protest

From Wire Dispatches

LISBON, July 15.—Thousands of Socialist party supporters crowded outside the party's national headquarters tonight to shout opposition to the Communist party and to the creation of a military-run "people's democracy."

"The people are not with the *Armed Forces Movement*, the people are not with the Armed Forces Movement," the crowd chanted over and over as party leader Mario Soares watched from a second-floor balcony.

It was one of the rare occasions since the military took over 14 months ago with a promise of democracy that any crowd in Lisbon has dared express anything but adulation for the army.

Hostility to the military was brought home to a young speaker at the start of the rally. The speaker said, "We still believe in the pure intentions of the armed forces." He was jeered loud and long.

In the Constituent Assembly, the two majority parties—the Socialists and the left-of-center Popular Democrats—defeated a Communist party motion to limit the powers of that body. The vote was conducted shortly after the assemblymen returned to their meeting hall in Sao Bento Palace, which had to be evacuated briefly because of a bomb hoax.

The Communist party charged that the Socialists' protest would promote "a climate of tension and violence." It urged its militants to be alert for action.

"We appeal to the workers, the popular masses and all revolutionaries to be vigilant and to unite and organize themselves to prevent any counter-revolutionary adventurers," a Communist party statement said.

At least two extreme-left splinter groups also urged their supporters to be prepared.

The demonstration marked the first street response to Mr. Soares's decision last week to pull out of the coalition Cabinet in protest against policies of the ruling Armed Forces Movement.

The bomb threat was received at Sao Bento Palace shortly after the Constituent Assembly was called into session at 3.30 p.m. When nothing was found, the meeting resumed.

Socialist Position

In agreeing to the evacuation, the Socialists stressed that the move could not be construed as a suspension of the assembly—the only popularly elected body in the country.

After returning to the building, the Socialists and the Popular Democrats voted down the Communist motion seeking to limit the powers of the assembly, elected in April.

Politicians had predicted this anticipated defeat would provoke a Communist walkout, but this did not occur.

The Socialists sparked the current political crisis last week by withdrawing from the coalition Cabinet after accusing the mili-
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Soviet-Backed Guerrillas Seen Close to Take-Over of Luanda

LUANDA, Angola, July 15 (AP).—The Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola was close to having military control in Luanda, the Angolan capital, today, with only a few pockets held by the rival National Front for the Liberation of Angola.

However, an army of 3,000 guerrillas belonging to the National Front was reported ready for an attack on parts of the capital.

In Lisbon, Portugal's military government was considering sending reinforcements to halt the war between the two rival movements. Along with a third organization, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, they were to take over the territory when it is granted independence in November.

Fighting between the other two movements flared up last Wednesday and since then an estimated 300 persons have been reported killed and some 1,000 injured, mostly civilians.

The FNLA guerrillas have been stationed in Angola's coffee capital of Carmona about 220 miles northeast of Luanda and are led by Daniel Chipenda, a former MPLA military commander who defected with 3,000 troops about four months ago.

Mr. Chipenda, now FNLA's deputy secretary-general, told supporters in Carmona today that he was opposed to Portuguese military interference in Angola and said his movement is "capable of taking on its own responsibilities."

There has been no confirmation of unconfirmed reports that Mr. Chipenda's men—who are supplied with Chinese arms—are actually moving toward the capital.

Tension in Luanda is high, caused by fears and rumors but
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



United Press International.
FINAL BRIEFING—Apollo astronauts Thomas Stafford (right) and Donald Slayton study photographs with unidentified aide in last session before launch with Vance Brand.

Freed U.S. Colonel Says Life Spared Because He Is Black

MUNICH, July 15 (UPI).—Col. Ernest Morgan, 43, the U.S. Army officer held hostage for 14 days by Palestinian guerrillas in Lebanon, said today that his captors did not kill him because he is black.

"They did not [kill me] because I happen to be a black man," Col. Morgan said at a news conference.

"I felt a distinct threat to my life at all times," the colonel said in his first public account of his ordeal. "On three occasions, it was distinctly mentioned that I would be killed."

The guerrillas, who spoke broken English, emphasized their threats by drawing their fingers across their throats, Col. Morgan recalled.

"I believe that if I had been a white officer, they would have killed me immediately," Col. Morgan said. "But my captors identified with me because I am black."

Palestinian guerrillas seized Col. Morgan in Beirut on June 29. They released him to the Lebanese government last Saturday.

In one of the several messages that Col. Morgan recorded while a captive, and which the guerrillas gave to the authorities during negotiations, the colonel asked that he not be abandoned because of his race. Reporters asked why he had made the remark.

"I was told what to say for the recorded messages," Col. Morgan replied. "I was told to use specific words, certain ideas, my race and color had to be included."

But in the last two messages he recorded, he deliberately falsified an account of his military career so that "anyone who knows my military history would know that I gave false information and that the remainder of the messages were incorrect," Col. Morgan said.

The colonel said he was seized while in a taxi returning from Beirut's airport, where he had gone to buy some books and magazines.

"I was a target of opportunity," Col. Morgan said. "I do not think they knew that I was in town or that a road block was set up in order to stop me."

The abductors identified themselves as members of the Organization of Socialist Revolutionary Action, a name that Palestinian guerrilla leaders charged was a cover for two renegade groups.

Accused of Spying

"When I was first picked up, I was accused of spying," Col. Morgan said. "I was accused of being a CIA agent. I was accused of everything from being an agent to being a military expert in guerrilla warfare—the whole bit."

He denied any past or present connection with the CIA. He said he has served for the last 11 months as plans and programs officer with the U.S. Military Aid and Assistance Group in Turkey.

He said he did not know who began paying the ransom of food and building materials demanded by his kidnappers—the U.S. government denies that it did so—but thought that his release resulted from pressure brought on his captors by other organizations, specifically Yassir Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization.

Six Japanese Rescued

MOSCOW, July 15 (Reuters).—Tass said today Russian seamen rescued six Japanese fishermen whose boat was hit by high winds off the Soviet-held island of Iturup in the Kurile chain.

India Expected To Delay Election In Kerala State

NEW DELHI, July 15 (UPI).—The Indian government will postpone elections to the legislative assembly in the southern state of Kerala, where a campaign against the country's state of emergency is under way, a parliamentarian said yesterday.

The postponement of the Kerala elections could be an indication that the government may skip the national elections due in February-March next year, the parliamentarian, who declined to be identified, said.

He said that a national election in the country's current state of emergency, when all news, comments and public speeches are censored and rallies and meetings banned, "is unthinkable." He added that if the emergency continues until next March, "you will see that there will be no elections to Parliament."

The Kerala state elections were scheduled for September, when the normal five-year term of the assembly would be over.

An article of the Indian constitution provides for postponement of scheduled elections to Parliament and the state legislatures, a year at a time, through parliamentary resolutions during a state of emergency.

Israelis Say Issues Set in Negotiations

But U.S. Role Still Has to Be Defined

JERUSALEM, July 15 (UPI).—A government source said today that the general issues in Israel's negotiations with Egypt are now defined and that its negotiators must now clarify the U.S. role in an interim peace agreement in the Sinai Desert.

"It appears to me that the general issues between Egypt and Israel are now defined and Israel must now concern itself with what guarantees it will receive from America," the source said.

The central role of U.S. guarantees was highlighted last week when Foreign Minister Yigal Allon indicated that Washington was no longer a mediator between the two countries but rather an active party in the negotiations.

Aid and Compensation

Among the U.S. commitments being sought by Israel are a continued high level of U.S. economic and military aid and compensation for the loss of its oil from the Abu Rudeis oil fields in the west central Sinai, which would be returned to Egyptian control.

Government sources also confirmed that the Israeli negotiators are actively studying proposals that U.S. experts operate an electronic early-warning station between the two armies in the Sinai to alert either side of a possible attack by the other.

U.S. officials also have said they are considering such a plan and that Egypt has already endorsed it.

"Such an American presence would further emphasize the American role here and any violation of the agreement could be seen as a violation against America as well," an authorized government source said privately.

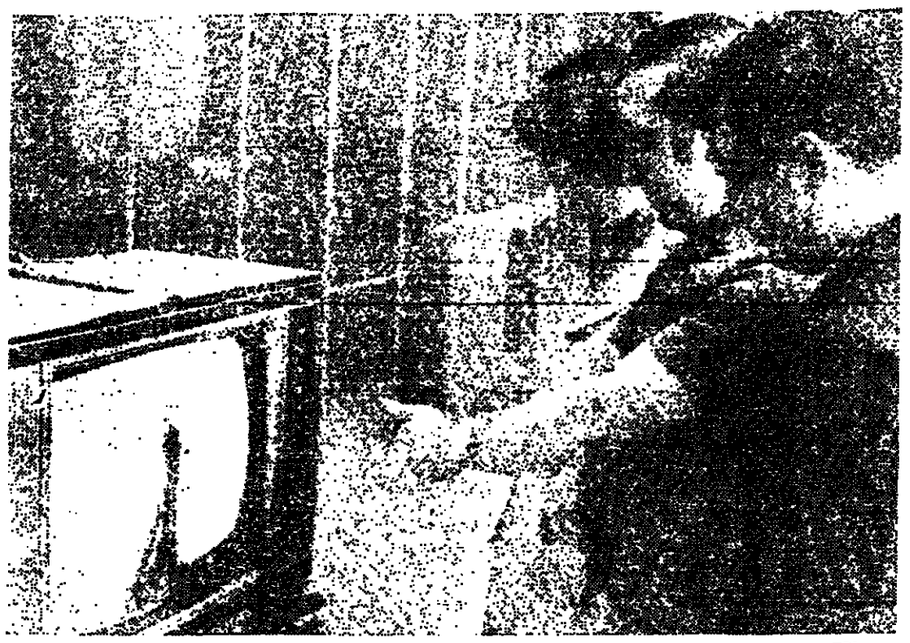
Allon Meets Wilson

LONDON, July 15 (UPI).—Mr. Allon conferred with Prime Minister Harold Wilson last night, British officials said today.

They met for dinner at Mr. Wilson's Downing Street residence immediately after Mr. Allon's arrival in London and conferred for about 2 1/2 hours, the officials said.

The officials said Mr. Allon brought Mr. Wilson up to date on developments in the Middle East.

Mr. Allon arrived here to preside over a meeting of Israeli ambassadors in Western Europe. He was accompanied by Simcha Dinitz, the Israeli ambassador to Washington.



UPI

A FIRST—Muscovites watching launch preparations on the first live television broadcast from the Soviet space center in Baikonur. Showing was relayed all over world.

2 Spaceships Go Into Orbit

(Continued from Page 1)

crews are expected to communicate during the Apollo-Soyuz mission. But the Salyut cosmonauts will not participate in any way in the U.S.-Soviet venture.

In Minneapolis, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger talked about U.S.-Soviet relations and cited space flight as an area in which the United States and Soviet Union saw themselves "in almost mortal rivalry" 15 years ago.

"Today's joint flight in space... is symbolic of the distance we have traveled," he said.

Because of their late liftoff, the astronauts were still in bed and did not watch the Soviet launch on television. They later saw a videotape replay of the launch as they ate the traditional launch-day breakfast of steak and eggs.

They immediately dispatched a message to the Soviet control center which was relayed to the cosmonauts. It read: "Congratulations on a great launch."

As Soyuz rose, the Soviet flight control center provided news centers in Moscow, Cape Canaveral and Houston with a running commentary, using such phrases as, "The engines are stable. The crew reports first-stage shutdown and third-stage ignition."

Once in orbit, Soyuz spread its two solar panels, which collect heat from the sun and convert it to energy.

"Have a happy flight," the control center communicator told the cosmonauts as they flew out of radio range of the first tracking station.

Earlier, a worldwide audience had a ringside seat as the cosmonauts arrived at the launching pad and Col. Leonov saluted the government commission overseeing the launch, saying:

"The crew of Soyuz is ready for the joint flight with the American spaceship Apollo."

"I wish you a lucky flight and a successful return to earth," a voice replied, but the speaker was not shown.

As the cosmonauts mounted the steps to the elevator for the trip to the top of the 150-foot, three-stage rocket, an unidentified voice called out the Russian expression for "good luck."

Col. Leonov replied with the customary Russian response: "To the devil."

Muscovites Drawn to TV Sets By First 'Live' Lift-Off Report

MOSCOW, July 15 (AP).—Thousands of Muscovites gathered around television sets in their homes and in stores today to watch the launching of the Soyuz. It was the first time a Soviet space launching was carried live on television.

Tonight, Soviet television interrupted regular programming to present 20 minutes of live coverage of the launching of the Apollo. Prior to the Apollo launching, viewers were shown the Houston control center and the rocket on the launching pad while a Soviet commentator explained what was going on.

The quality of the TV transmission was excellent as the rocket lifted off. Live coverage of the astronauts performing their first tasks in space and talking with the Houston controllers was also offered.

The Soyuz launching appeared to go like clockwork. The rocket rose and the voice of Col. Alexei Leonov was heard: "40 seconds, the flight is normal."

Again and again the cosmonauts reported back, "Everything is normal, everything is normal."

The Baikonur control center reported a "slight overload" on the crew, which was explained as meaning that the gravity forces on Col. Leonov and Valeri Kubasov were somewhat greater than had been anticipated. However, seconds into the flight, the cosmonauts were heard to remark that the "overloads were insignificant."

As the Soyuz achieved orbit on schedule, ground control was heard to say to the crew: "Now start to work."

The launching occurred in the middle of a regular working day in Moscow. The first reaction appeared restrained. Thousands of Muscovites and tourists were in Red Square and on the streets as on any other summer afternoon.

The television department in the sprawling GUM department store, off Red Square, was a collection point for old and young. They watched about two hours of pre-launch activity beamed from the Baikonur cosmodrome. Spot coverage was interspersed with films of previous space activity, commentary and music.

At a compound for foreigners living in Moscow, maids and chauffeurs collected around television sets at launching time.

At the space pavilion at the Park for Economic Achievements in northern Moscow, Russians from Moscow and other cities jammed around television monitors.

Viktor Simenetsky from Krasnodar told an interviewer: "We were lucky to watch, with Muscovites, this historic occasion. Our spaceship lifted successfully into the cosmos and now we are waiting for the lift-off of the Apollo.

"The joint flight became possible only because economic, political and other ties have improved with the Americans."

At a press center set up by the Russians at the Intourist Hotel in downtown Moscow, about 10 color television sets brought in the launching.

Only Soviet journalists were allowed to witness the launching at Baikonur while foreign journalists had to get their story from television. More than 700 journalists—400 of them foreigners—have been accredited to cover the story, and it seemed that most of them were jammed into the four-room press center.

There was silence before the lift-off and then there was a round of applause as it became clear that Soyuz was going into orbit successfully.

Spain Police Hold 14 as Terrorists, Seize Weapons

TOLOSA, Spain, July 15 (Reuters).—Fourteen young persons alleged to be members of the youth wing of the Basque nationalist guerrilla organization ETA have been arrested, police said here today.

They said those arrested, who included four girls, helped organize training courses in the use of arms for ETA members. The courses were allegedly given in the French Basque town of Hasparren, just across the border.

Ranging in age from 17 to 22, the persons arrested were said to have painted subversive slogans on walls, distributed ETA pamphlets, given shelter to ETA members on the run and stolen a car.

In Madrid, a 24-year-old policeman was shot by three gunmen last night and died on his way to a hospital, police said today.

The officer was on guard duty outside a computer center of the Spanish national airline, Iberia, when the men fired five bullets into him.

Egypt Rejects New Mandate

(Continued from Page 1)

Egypt would also welcome similar efforts by other powers or groups of powers, he said.

Mr. Fahmy said that it was "self-evident" that the UN forces would remain in place until the Security Council had taken action.

"The United Nations force will continue to function until the Security Council takes its decision," Mr. Fahmy said. "Egypt will make its own decision in the light of the Council's action," he said.

Meanwhile, U.S. Ambassador to Egypt Herman Eilts left Cairo for Washington today for consultations on U.S. mediation efforts, diplomatic sources said. They said Mr. Eilts was expected to return to Egypt at the end of the week with Israel's latest position on a possible agreement.

Bid to Set Deadline

JERUSALEM, July 15 (UPI).—Israel views Egypt's refusal to extend the UN mandate in the Sinai as an attempt to set a deadline in U.S.-mediated negotiations toward a second-stage agreement, a Foreign Ministry official said today.

"Israel will not be rushed into agreement in order to meet a deadline, and obviously Egypt is attempting to introduce a deadline," the official said.

Foreign Ministers Differ

European Community Stalls On Issue of Aid for Portugal

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, July 15 (IHT).—The European Community foreign ministers were deadlocked, at their meeting here today, on whether the community should give emergency financial aid to Portugal.

They were considering a proposal by the community's executive body, the European Commission, that $700 million should be granted to Portugal over a three-year period.

But the increasingly uncertain political situation in Portugal divided the nine-member group. The French, German and Italian ministers expressed the view that the community should adopt a wait-and-see attitude toward Portugal before releasing the money. In particular, they want to know if the PPD, the centrist party in Portugal, intends to remain in the government or follow the Socialists by leaving it.

Britain, Denmark and the Netherlands, on the other hand, said that unless the European Community makes a gesture toward Portugal at this stage by offering some aid, it may soon become too late to exercise even minimal influence over events in that country.

Agree on Principle

All nine countries agreed on the principle of giving Portugal aid. The differences arose on how the community should respond to the volatile political situation in Lisbon.

The Danes suggested that any aid offered should be through the European Investment Bank, which would mean it could be given only to specific projects which were first approved by the bank.

They pointed out that this could be turned off at once if undemocratic forces in Portugal got the upper hand. The European Economic Community—the dominant element of the European Community—shut off a similar aid system to Greece in 1967 after the junta took over there.

The matter will be taken up again by the community heads of government, who start their 48-hour summit meeting here tomorrow. But EEC officials feel it is unlikely that even this meeting will reach any final community agreement about Portugal—for the moment.

In a related development, the ministers heard a report from the European Commission president, Francois-Xavier Ortoli, of a discussion he held this morning with three Arab ambassadors, who made a strong protest about a resolution passed last week in the European Parliament condemning the latest terrorist bomb attack on Israeli citizens in Jerusalem.

Resolution Deplored

The ambassadors of Algeria, Somalia and Iraq, representing the Arab League, said they deplored the resolution and asked the commission president whether or not he would endorse it.

Mr. Ortoli merely "took note" of the protest and reported it to the foreign ministers' meeting. In a private session he told the ministers he feared the issue might compromise the next scheduled session of the so-called "Euro-Arab dialogue," which is to be held in Rome in a week's time.

The ministers decided not to take any action. They took the view that the least said about the Parliament's resolution or the resulting protest, the better it would be for European Community relations with the Arab world.

At the beginning of today's session the community signed its first deal with a Latin American country, Mexico. The emphasis is more on cooperation than on trade.

This is partly out of deference to U.S. sensitivities about the EEC making deals with Latin America and with Canada. But the deal specifically refers to "the encouragement of commercial and economic cooperation" between the community and Mexico.

Lisbon Party Holds Protest

(Continued from Page 1)

tary of misrule and of violating press freedom.

The Popular Democrats later demanded a guarantee of Western-style democracy from the military as their price for remaining in the government.

Party spokesmen said the military has privately rejected this ultimatum and that it was now inevitable that they would join the Socialists in opposition, leaving the military with only the Communists and a handful of extreme-left groups as their organized supporters.

In a development last night in Rio Maior, 25 miles north of Lisbon, mobs burned a truckload of leftist Lisbon newspapers in the second day of anti-Communist demonstrations there. On Sunday, crowds in that town wrecked the local Communist headquarters and beat up five men they caught inside the building.

The Communists accused both the police and the soldiers stationed in the area of tacitly supporting the crowds by not intervening in the incidents.

Luanda's Fall Seen as Near

(Continued from Page 1)

with little official information on the situation.

Residents are well aware, however, of the possibility of siege by the FNLA forces if they try to reinforce troops holding out in the capital's industrial zone, just north of the city near Luanda's only water pipeline.

This has set off a wave of panic buying in shops where shelves are being stripped of food.

Meanwhile, Luanda passed its quietest day in a week today with only minor and sporadic sounds of shooting from the black suburbs.

A Portuguese military spokesman confirmed that nearly all of the FNLA's offices in Luanda have been abandoned as a result of fighting in the past week.

Witnesses said they saw a number of bodies lying in the street in front of the FNLA headquarters early today. The building, they said, was heavily damaged by mortar and cannon fire and now was occupied by MPLA troops.

Capitol Hill Party For Solzhenitsyn

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP).—Exiled Russian author Alexander Solzhenitsyn meets today with senators and congressmen at a reception in his honor on Capitol Hill.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn, with whom President Ford declined to meet when the writer first came to Washington two weeks ago, was invited to the congressional reception by Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., and 34 other senators.

White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen has since said that the President would be willing to meet with Mr. Solzhenitsyn, who was deported from the Soviet Union last year after publication in the West of "The Gulag Archipelago," a study of the Soviet penal system.

U.K., Poland Sign Friendship Pact

WARSAW, July 15 (Reuters).—Britain and Poland today signed their first declaration of friendship, embodying broad principles of future cooperation.

British Foreign Minister James Callaghan, who was ending a three-day official visit to Poland, signed the declaration this morning with Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski.

At a press conference later Mr. Callaghan said the declaration contained assurances that both countries would work to give détente a permanent character and added, "with this document we have anticipated the Helsinki conference [the European security conference]. It is unusual for Britain to sign documents of this sort. It is not in the nature of our diplomacy."

Senate Vote Backs Oil-Price Control

WASHINGTON, July 15 (UPI).—The Senate approved today a six-month extension of emergency legislation that has kept the price of nearly two-thirds of American-produced oil from rising to world levels. The current control law expires on Aug. 31.

The Senate's action came one day after President Ford announced he would ask Congress to let the controlled price of oil rise from $5.25 to $13.50 a barrel over the next 30 months.

U.S. Agency Rejects Aerosol Ban Petition

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP).—A petition to ban aerosol sprays on the ground that they could result in from 100,000 to 300,000 cases of skin cancer annually in the United States and 1.5 million worldwide within 25 years has been rejected pending further information by the Consumer Product Safety Commission.

The commission voted 3 to 2 yesterday that there is as yet insufficient evidence to support the charge by the Natural Resources Defense Council that fluorocarbon propellants in aerosols destroy the atmosphere's ozone layer, which protects the surface of the earth against ultraviolet radiation.

'No Alternative to Coexistence'

Kissinger Challenges Opponents of Détente

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, July 15 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said today that "there is no alternative to coexistence" with the Soviet Union and challenged critics to come up with a better policy in the nuclear age.

In a speech in Minneapolis, Mr. Kissinger used the occasion of the joint launchings of Soviet and U.S. spacecraft to defend efforts to improve relations with Moscow, despite continued differences between the two countries.

Apparently referring, among others, to Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the exiled Soviet novelist who has called détente a smokescreen for Soviet repression, Mr. Kissinger said: "Today again courageous voices remind us of the nature of the Soviet system and of our duty to defend freedom. About this there is no disagreement."

But Mr. Kissinger added that "in an era of strategic nuclear balance—when both sides have the capacity to destroy civilized life—there is no alternative to coexistence.

'Moral Imperative'

"In such conditions the necessity of peace is itself a moral imperative," he said.

Mr. Kissinger was on the second day of a 2 1/2-day trip to the Middle West to seek support for administration policies.

Last night, in Milwaukee, he warned the nonaligned bloc that its actions in the United Nations could bring about the loss of U.S. support for the world body.

The text of his speech today was made available here and newsmen were able to listen to a closed-circuit account of a news conference later.

Mediation Efforts

Mr. Kissinger told this afternoon's news conference that the expulsion of Israel from the UN General Assembly would bring forth a U.S. response, but he declined to say exactly what the United States would do. He stressed, however, that the United States was trying now, in its mediation efforts in the Middle East, to prevent such actions by the nonaligned countries.

Mr. Kissinger's speeches are more essays than public addresses and he regularly cuts out sentences and paragraphs from the text as he delivers them, usually to save time.

Last night he omitted a key sentence in the advance text that seemed to threaten a U.S. walkout at the UN General Assembly if action was taken to oust Israel. The sentence read:

"Those who seek to manipulate the United Nations membership by procedural abuses may well inherit an empty shell."

The State Department said today that Mr. Kissinger, as usual in such cases, "stood by" his prepared text. Mr. Kissinger informed the department that he had omitted that particular line only for reasons of time, not substance. He rejected speculation by the department said, that he had dropped it to soften the impact of the speech on television.

In the speech today, to the Upper Middle West Council, Mr. Kissinger sought to assert that the administration was not naive about the Soviet Union—a charge often made by critics, including Mr. Solzhenitsyn.

'Peaceful Coexistence'

"It is said—correctly—that the Soviet perception of 'peaceful coexistence' is not the same as ours, that Soviet policies aim at the furthering of Soviet objectives," he said.

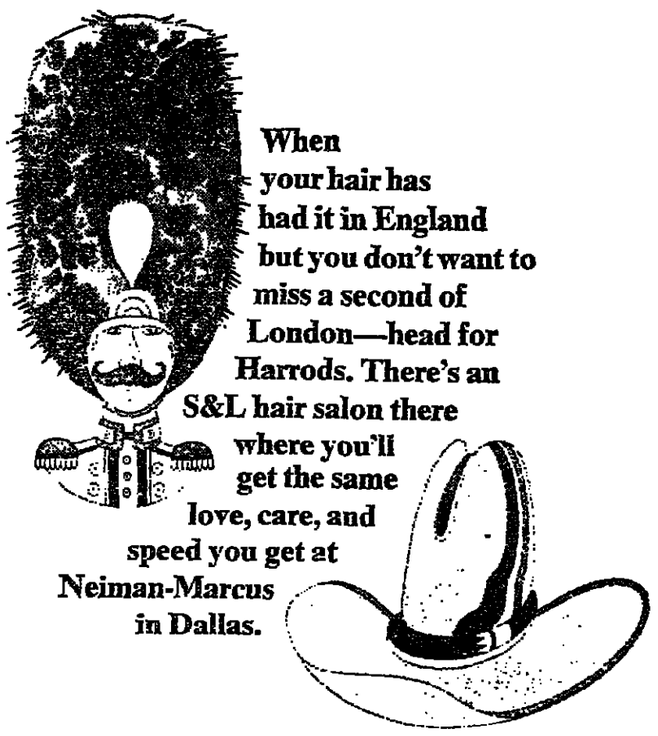
"In a world of nuclear weapons capable of destroying mankind in a century which has seen resort to brutal force on an unprecedented scale and intensity; in an age of ideology which turns the domestic policies of nations into issues of international contention, the problem of peace takes on a profound moral and practical difficulty."

But the issue surely is not whether peace and stability serve Soviet purposes, but whether they also serve our own. Constructive actions in Soviet policy are desirable whatever the Soviet motives."

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After Sen. Church Complains

Senate Intelligence Panel Gets More FBI Documents

WASHINGTON, July 15 (NYT).—The Justice Department has supplied the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence with additional classified FBI documents, following an assertion by Sen. Frank Church, the committee's chairman, that the department's sluggishness had severely hampered the committee's work.

Sen. Church, D-Idaho, made the remark last Thursday after the committee decided to ask Attorney General Edward Levi and FBI director Clarence Kelley to appear before it this week to discuss the delays.

Mr. Levi met later that day with William O'Connor, who is coordinating the Justice Department's response to various investigations of federal intelligence agencies, presumably to seek an explanation of the Church committee's complaint.

Senior Justice Department aides would not disclose what had taken place during the meeting, but they acknowledged that Mr. O'Connor subsequently agreed to provide the committee staff with documents that he had previously ordered withheld because of what he called national security considerations or because he feared compromising some individual's privacy.

Domestic Operations

Although the Church committee has been concentrating on covert foreign operations of the Central Intelligence Agency, primarily its alleged efforts to assassinate foreign leaders, the panel also plans to delve into the domestic operations of the FBI in open hearings within the next two months.

A topic of principal interest is likely to be Cointelpro, the FBI counterintelligence program that attempted, between 1956 and 1971, to disrupt, confuse and neutralize domestic political groups of the left and right and also some moderate civil rights organizations.

Justice Department officials said Sunday that the FBI had been very concerned over the release to the Senate committee staff of Cointelpro documents that identified bureau informers. The officials feared that if the informers' names later became public through news leaks, their lives, or at least some FBI operations, might be endangered.

Before last week, Senate investigators were permitted to view some 2,000 pages of Cointelpro documents with the names of operatives and informers and other sensitive information excised. But Friday, officials said, Mr. O'Connor gave the committee staff access to the full, unexpurgated file on Cointelpro.

Hoover's Private Files

He also gave the staff access to previously withheld documents relating to the Nixon administration's wiretapping of 17 government officials and newsmen, the FBI's long electronic surveillance of the late Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King jr., and to the confidential files on individuals that J. Edgar Hoover, the late FBI director, maintained in his private office.

A Justice Department official also acknowledged that certain information concerning break-ins and burglaries by FBI agents might conceivably be made available to the committee staff as well.

Committee sources expressed guarded optimism after the Justice Department's reversal of its position Friday, but an official said that it remained to be seen whether the newly provided materials included the specific facts that the panel had sought to advance its investigation.

Discussion With O'Connor

Justice Department officials said that although representatives of the Church committee met with Mr. O'Connor earlier this month to express their dissatisfaction with the speed of the department's response to committee requests, their complaints were not made known to Mr. Levi until his discussion with Mr. O'Connor.

Sen. Church confirmed after yesterday's meeting of the select committee that his staff received some additional material after "I raised the question publicly last week." But he added that they would continue to make additional requests as the investigation continued.

Colby Briefs Senate Panel On Allende

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 15 (WP).—The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities yesterday began its investigation of the CIA's covert operations abroad with a briefing from director William Colby on its past activities in Chile.

Mr. Colby was to appear again before the committee in executive session for questioning about the 1970 assassination of Gen. René Schneider, who was commander of the Chilean Army.

Informed sources reported last week that the CIA had encouraged a 1970 plan to touch off a coup in Chile that went awry and resulted in Gen. Schneider's death.

Six Cases

Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, also said that CIA operations in Chile directed against the late President Salvador Allende constituted the first of "half a dozen representative cases" that Senate investigators intend to explore.

He said yesterday's briefing was held at the insistence of the White House, which has made this a condition for the committee's taking up "any given subject in the covert action field."

According to disclosures stemming from secret testimony by Mr. Colby to a House Armed Services subcommittee last year, the CIA spent $3 million to foil Mr. Allende's candidacy and $8 million attempting to block his election and undermine his Marxist government.

Gen. Schneider was fatally wounded on Oct. 22, 1970, two days before the Chilean Congress ratified Mr. Allende's election as president.

A gang of assailants, apparently in hopes of provoking a military coup, sought to kidnap Gen. Schneider as he was being driven to his office in Santiago, but shot him when it appeared he was trying to draw a gun.

Mr. Allende himself was overthrown in September, 1973, in a military coup that resulted in his death.

Sen. Church said he expected the briefing to clear the way for a series of committee requests for various documents and interviews with witnesses on CIA operations in Chile. The senator said Mr. Colby, who defended the agency's activities in Chile, told the committee he "anticipated no trouble" in satisfying those requests.

Tipster Backs Off On CIA Charge

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 15 (UPI).—The retired U.S. Air Force colonel who unleashed a storm of controversy last week, by saying that a high-ranking aide in the Nixon White House was a Central Intelligence Agency contact man, said yesterday that he may have been fed misleading information to protect the identity of the "real" contact.

Col. Fletcher Prouty told the Springfield Daily News in a telephone interview that the CIA contact may not have been Alexander Butterfield, as he has alleged, but another White House aide. Mr. Butterfield has denied the allegation.

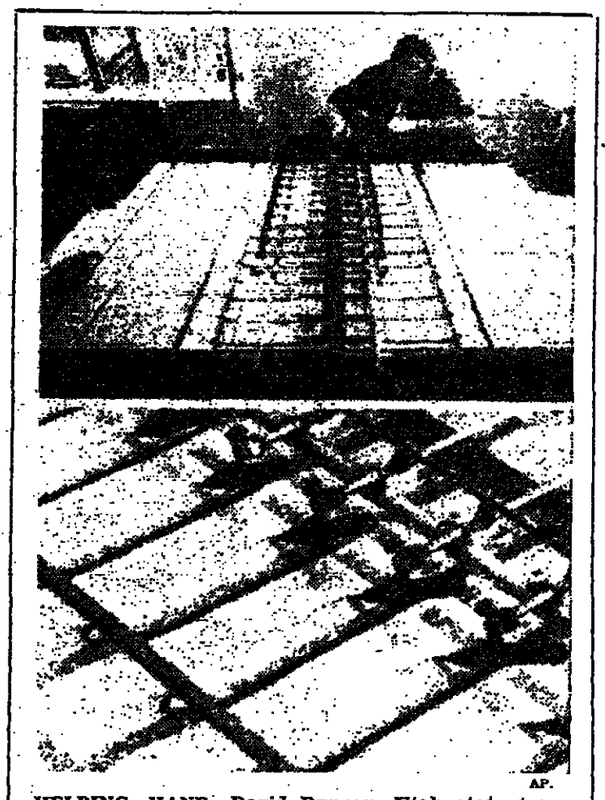
"They may have told me the wrong name to cover up the real informer," said Col. Prouty, who was himself a CIA contact officer in the Defense Department from 1955 to 1963.

Pamplona Festival Sets Record Toll

PAMPLONA, Spain, July 15 (AP).—The weeklong running of the bulls in Pamplona which closed yesterday was the bloodiest in its history with a toll of one dead and 110 injured.

Pamplona city officials said, however, that there was no question of discontinuing the bull running, a tradition for nearly four centuries. More than 50 runners have been gored to death since the festival began in 1591, and 10 in the past 50 years—never more than one in a single festival.

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AP.

HELPING HAND—David Duncan, Utah state treasurer, using a machine that reproduces his signature as he signed one of several thousand state bond documents at the Signature Co. in New York Monday.

Exxon Believes Italy Payment Went to Red Paper or Front

By Robert M. Smith

NEW YORK, July 15 (NYT).—The $86,000 payment earmarked for the Italian Communist party by the Exxon corporation's Italian affiliate was to have gone to the party through a Communist newspaper or front organization, according to sources.

The sources said they are not yet able to supply the name of the Italian newspaper or front organization. Yesterday, L'Unita, the Communist party newspaper, denied that the party had received any money from the affiliate, Esso Italiana, saying, "Not only our hands but also the coffers of the Italian Communist party are clean."

Exxon's position is that the company has a voucher indicating that the $86,000 was paid for the party in two installments. The company says, however, that it did not authorize the payment and is not able to say that its employees actually delivered the money.

According to those familiar with Exxon's Italian payments, the company feels that it simply misplaced its trust in the managing director of Esso Italiana, Vincenzo Cazzaniga, who has since resigned.

According to Exxon, it authorized Esso Italiana to make political contributions in Italy totaling $27 million between 1963 and 1971 but Mr. Cazzaniga spent an additional $19 million to $22 million that he has told Exxon went to political parties. Exxon has said that it authorized no payments to the Communist party.

Sources say that Exxon is currently considering suing Mr. Cazzaniga, who is now in Rome, in an effort to recover some of the funds that the company says it did not authorize.

Attempts to reach Mr. Cazzaniga by telephone were unsuccessful.

According to the sources, Exxon's decentralized system depended on a large measure of trust, which the company believes Mr. Cazzaniga violated. Exxon is said to believe, for example, that Mr. Cazzaniga asked certain Italian banks not to inform Price, Waterhouse & Co., the accounting firm, about some of the expenditures and that the banks did not.

Unauthorized Funds

While Exxon has said that it cannot tell how much of the unauthorized funds actually reached Italian political parties, it is known that the company believes much of the money did reach the parties.

Exxon believes this, it is reliably reported, because when it ordered all contributions in Italy to end in 1972, the parties came to Esso Italiana and asked for a continuation of the contributions to which they had become accustomed.

It was also disclosed yesterday that, in a worldwide check, Exxon's controllers found that two $500 payments were made to political recipients in another Western European country. Exxon has refused to identify the recipients or the country.

Exxon has also refused to disclose the newspapers and other organizations through which the contributions in Italy passed, in an apparent effort not to embarrass the parties and garner their enmity.

The company appears to be taking the position that what it is not forced to disclose publicly in testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations it will not disclose.

The subcommittee plans to question Archie Monroe, Exxon's controller. The subcommittee is also scheduled to ask officials of the Mobil Oil Corporation about Mobil's overseas payments. Mobil has acknowledged making what it characterized as legal payments in Italy and Canada.

While Exxon has acknowledged making political contributions in Canada, it has refused to discuss the size or recipients. Corporate officials have taken the position that this information must come from the Imperial Oil Company in Toronto, 70 per cent of which is owned by Exxon.

2 Killed in Riot In Paris Suburb

PARIS, July 15 (Reuters).—Two Algerians were killed and about 30 persons were injured in a fight between Malian and Algerian workers in the suburb of Villejuif, police said.

More than 100 persons were later taken to a police station for identity checks and about 20 were charged with carrying arms.

Clashes between the two immigrant communities first broke out on Sunday after an argument in a café. Police were called in to break it up. They have decided to evacuate the Malian immigrant workers from their quarters next to the Algerians.

Ranking the Leaders

Tricky Protocol Issues Await Planners of Europe Summit

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, July 15 (IHT).—Within a few days, protocol experts from many of the 35 nations participating in the July 30 summit will descend on Helsinki to decide who comes first in the hierarchical ranking of chiefs of state and government.

One of the first things they will do is confirm who will be representing their countries. For example, will Pope Paul VI attend for the Vatican? Will Generalissimo Francisco Franco go, or Marshal Tito, or Archbishop Makarios? How much royalty will show up?

Meetings like this one have few precedents. Versailles in 1918 and Vienna in 1814 would be two, but there have been a lot of changes since then. The host Finns must decide on the pecking order for the 35—who sits where, who arrives first, and so on.

Diplomats at Geneva, where the final negotiations are going on, of the European Security Conference managed to dodge one of the trickiest problems—the order of speakers—when they agreed that a name would be drawn out of a hat, with alphabetical order (in French) used after that. Now the protocol experts must decide on the rest.

'Went Too Far'

There are also the special problems. Throughout the Geneva negotiations, the Turks made it clear they objected to having Archbishop Makarios represent Cyprus, now engaged in writing a new constitution. But as a diplomat said, "The Turks must know they went too far. If nations could start vetoing who would represent whom, there might not be anyone present."

Those Western nations that have parliamentary forms of government offer no problem. The pecking order for prime ministers depends on their seniority. Communist party leaders who represent socialist states will be ranked as prime ministers.

It is assumed that the constitutional monarchies of the West will send their prime ministers, not the royal families. But there could be royalty present from some of the smaller countries, such as Liechtenstein or Monaco. As chiefs of state, they would be ranked above the prime ministers, regardless of the size of their nations.

Ford and Giscard

There won't be that many presidents, since in this gathering there are very few republics where the presidents are also chief executives. President Ford and Valéry Giscard d'Estaing will be two of the most prominent, and their order will be established by seniority.

Other presidents are likely to be Portugal's Francisco da Costa Gomes, Archbishop Makarios and Yugoslavia's Marshal Tito. The president of the host country, Finland, Urho Kekkonen, will be there.

It is less likely that the Spanish Chief of State will attend this meeting, but if Gen. Franco did, he would be the senior chief of state. Without Gen. Franco, the senior chief of state would be Marshal Tito.

The Vatican is a special case. One of the questions diplomats occasionally debated during the two-year-long negotiations was whether the Pope would represent the Vatican at a summit meeting. The general feeling was that he would not.

If he did, it would be a ticklish problem of protocol. More likely is that the Vatican will send the Most Rev. Agostino Casaroli, the "foreign minister" who represented the Holy See at the opening phase of the security conference negotiations two years ago.

Turkey Says U.S. Set for Talks on Future of Bases

ANKARA, July 15 (UPI).—The United States and Turkey will renegotiate the future status of U.S. military bases on Turkish soil, Premier Suleyman Demirel said today.

"We told U.S. officials we want to discuss this matter [renegotiation] within a month's time and they said yes," Mr. Demirel said.

Turkey had told Washington in a June 17 diplomatic note that it would revise the status of the 25 U.S. military bases on Turkish territory if the United States does not lift the congressional ban on military aid to Turkey.

Mr. Demirel said Turkey's National Security Council and his Cabinet would meet tomorrow to review latest developments "and we shall decide our course of action after these meetings."

The U.S. Congress in February imposed the arms ban because Turkey used U.S.-made weapons during its invasion of Cyprus, one year ago on Saturday. Congress is currently discussing a compromise proposal by President Ford which would partially lift the embargo.

U.S. Accused Of 'Detouring' A Hurricane

MEXICO CITY, July 15 (UPI).—A Mexican scientist charged yesterday that the United States "artificially detoured" Hurricane Fifi to Honduras last October to save Florida's beaches and the state's then-slumping tourist industry.

Jorge Vivo, director of the Geographic Research Center of the University of Mexico, said the United States therefore was directly responsible for the millions of dollars of storm damage and the loss of about 10,000 lives in the Central American nation.

He said he believes U.S. weather authorities directed the use of silver iodide against Fifi, which he said was part of "a systematic action by the U.S. Weather Bureau."

Laos Police Seize U.S. Facility Again

VIENTIANE, Laos, July 15 (UPI).—Communist police seized a U.S. Information Service warehouse for the second time, an hour after Laotian authorities returned it to the Americans, an embassy spokesman said today.

The warehouse, which contains office supplies and furniture, is one of three U.S. facilities held by the Communist Pathet Lao since their seizure by militant youths.

Amin a Field Marshal

LONDON, July 15 (Reuters).—President Idi Amin of Uganda was today promoted to the rank of field marshal, Radio Uganda reported.

2 Rosenberg Sons Sue for Records Of Parents' Trial

WASHINGTON, July 15 (WP).—The sons of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg filed suit in federal court here yesterday in an attempt to gain access to government files on the investigation of their parents and to block any destruction of such files by government agencies.

Michael and Robert Meeropol, who took the last name of the family that adopted them after the execution of their parents as atomic spies in 1953, filed the suit against Attorney General Edward Levi, FBI Director Clarence Kelley, CIA Director William Colby and various other government officials.

They said that in previous attempts to gain access to the government's files on their parents' case, they discovered that some files have been destroyed.

The Meeropols also allege in the suit, filed in their behalf by New York attorney Marshall Perlin, that they have learned that before their parents' trial, officials of the Atomic Energy Commission met with a joint congressional committee "for the prime purpose by prearrangement to insure and secure a conviction and a death sentence."

They assert further that the contents of the meeting were communicated to a federal judge in New York before the trial to get his agreement to impose a death sentence.

South Vietnam Asks Membership in the UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 15 (AP).—South Vietnam applied today for membership in the UN.

Premier Huynh Tan Phat cabled the application to Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim from Saigon, making the required declaration that the Republic of South Vietnam would fulfill the obligations contained in the UN Charter, which include peaceful settlement of disputes and nonresort to force.

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Southern Justice Criticized As Miss Little's Trial Opens

By Wayne King

RALEIGH, N.C., July 15 (NYT).—Defense attorneys for Joan Little made clear as her trial opened yesterday that they were putting the Southern system of justice on trial as much as they were defending a young black woman accused of first-degree murder.

The attorneys for Miss Little, 21, who is accused of the ice-pick slaying of a 62-year-old jailer she said had sexually assaulted her, repeatedly accused the prosecutor of using peremptory challenges to exclude blacks from the jury, raised constitutional challenges to the jury selection process and contended that blacks convicted of capital crimes in North Carolina were eight times more likely to be given the death penalty than whites.

Blacks Excused

The first three potential jurors, all blacks, were told to step down by Lester Chalmers, special state prosecutor, who, the defense said, should be barred from the prosecution on the ground that he had once represented Ku Klux Klansmen before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Each time, after Mr. Chalmers asked the first three potential jurors to step down on peremptory challenges—which need no legal justification—Jerry Paul, one of Miss Little's attorneys, stood and said, "Let the record show that he used peremptory challenges to excuse blacks."

After the third time, the prosecutor objected. Mr. Paul shot back, "I'd expect the Klan to object to that statement."

The comment, which drew murmured exclamations from the courtroom audience, more than half of them reporters, seemed to set the tone of the Little defense.

In the morning session, before jury selection began, the defense made the following motions:

● To have John Wilkerson, a private prosecutor hired by the family of Clarence Alligood, the jailer Miss Little said she killed in self-defense, excluded from the prosecution on the ground that he had represented her as defense counsel against two shoplifting charges before the slaying. Judge Hamilton Hobgood said that he would rule today on the motion.

Counsel to Wizard

● To bar the state-appointed prosecutor because he had acted as counsel to Klansmen in a federal inquiry 10 years ago. Mr. Chalmers represented the Klan's imperial wizard, Robert Shelton, and the North Carolina Grand Dragon, J.R. Jones. The motion was denied.



UPI

Joan Little

● To have the case dismissed on the ground that the North Carolina death penalty was arbitrarily and capriciously applied against black people. The motion was denied.

● To ban questions about the prospective jurors' views on the death penalty, which the defense argued tended to seat only those who accepted it and to exclude more blacks and women, who, studies indicate, more strongly oppose death sentences. The motion was denied.

Miss Little sat impassively through most of the proceedings.

18 Frenchmen, Freed by Guinea, Arrive in Paris

PARIS, July 15 (AP).—Eighteen French prisoners released by President Sékou Touré of Guinea arrived in Paris in emaciated condition today but refused to speak about their imprisonment to avoid possible reprisals against four other Frenchmen still held in Guinea.

Mr. Touré released the 18 men yesterday to mark the resumption of relations between France and its former West African colony after a 10-year break. Most of the prisoners were arrested in Guinea in 1971 following an alleged "invasion attempt" by foreign mercenaries in what Mr. Touré said was a French-inspired plot to overthrow him.

The prisoners traveled by plane from the Guinea capital, Conakry, to Brussels last night. French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing sent his personal plane to Brussels to pick them up.

One of the former prisoners, 54-year-old businessman Jacques Demarchelier, arrived on a stretcher and was taken to a hospital. He was one of the few French residents of Guinea who opted for Guinean citizenship when Guinea, under Mr. Touré's leadership, voted in 1958 to break all its constitutional links with France.

Suspect Acquitted In Controversial French Murder

PARIS, July 15 (AP).—A murder case that has fascinated France since 1972 lost its last suspect today with the acquittal of a 19-year-old who three years ago said he was the killer.

A judge freed the teen-ager, saying his statements were incoherent and that there was no proof that he strangled Brigitte Dewuevre, a teen-age friend, in the bleak northern mining town of Bruay-en-Artois, April 5, 1972. Because of his age, the youth was identified only by his first name, Jean-Pierre.

The case captured the attention of the French because of the first suspect, a town notable. Reports on his life style provided remarkable sociological insights into a French provincial community.

Charges were dropped against the adult when Jean-Pierre "confessed." The youth spent much of the last two years in prison.

"We still want to know who killed our daughter," the victim's mother said after the judge released the teen-ager.

Iceland to Put Fishing Limit at 200 Miles Oct. 15

REYKJAVIK, July 15 (Reuters).—The Icelandic government announced today it would extend its fishing limit from 50 miles to 200 miles, starting Oct. 15.

The regulation published by the Fisheries Ministry said that when the new rules came into effect all foreign fishing vessels would be prohibited from fishing inside the 200-mile limit.

Iceland and Britain had engaged in a "cod war" after Iceland extended its limit from 12 to 50 nautical miles in 1972. Icelandic gunboats clashed with British trawlers inside the new limit and Britain sent in the Royal Navy to protect its vessels.

The dispute was finally settled in 1974 with an agreement permitting British trawlers inside the 50-mile limit under certain conditions. A similar dispute with West Germany has yet to be resolved.

In London, the British government and fishing industry today said it regretted the action by Iceland, expressing the hope that arrangements could be made for continued foreign fishing within the 50-mile boundary.

Sihanouk Said To Plan to Go To Cambodia

In 2 Weeks to Confer On His Political Role

HONG KONG, July 15 (NYT).—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, nominal head of state of Cambodia, has told diplomats in North Korea, where he is visiting, that he plans soon to return to Phnom Penh, knowledgeable sources said yesterday.

Prince Sihanouk has not returned to his country since the victory of the Khmer Rouge insurgents over the Lon Nol government in April. Speculation over his future has increased since he went on an extended visit to North Korea on May 19 and did not go back to Peking, where he had been living in exile since being overthrown by Marshal Lon Nol in 1970.

According to diplomats who have talked with the Prince, he intends to return to Phnom Penh in about two weeks and confer with the Khmer Communist leaders on his political role. Prince Sihanouk is reported to have told the diplomats that he would be going to Cambodia only for a visit.

However, analysts here tend to discount the story, noting that last month, Prince Sihanouk had indicated he would go to Paris for medical treatment. Both stories, the analysts believe, were designed to pressure the Cambodian Communist leaders into giving the Prince more power.

Although Prince Sihanouk was confirmed as head of state by a special congress shortly after the Khmer Rouge victory, he has reportedly long been on bad terms with the key Cambodian Communists who led the Khmer Rouge inside Cambodia.

The Prince frequently had told visitors to Peking before the Lon Nol government was defeated that he would not seek to rule again in Cambodia and would serve as ceremonial head of state, devoting himself primarily to representing Cambodia abroad.

It is unclear why the Prince has decided to stay in Pyongyang since May 19, although during his stay, his host, North Korean Premier Kim Il Sung, visited Romania.

Damage to World Body Seen

UN Diplomats Fear an Effort By Arabs to Suspend Israel

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 15 (WP).—There is growing concern among United Nations officials and diplomats here, as they prepare for the fall session, that an Arab-led move to suspend Israel could bring about the end of the UN as it is now known.

The officials and diplomats envision votes on the floor of the General Assembly leading to a suspension of Israeli participation, a walkout by the U.S. delegation, a cutoff of UN funds by the U.S. Congress and perhaps similar fund cuts by Western European nations.

"For the first time," a U.S. diplomat said, "I can visualize the destruction of the UN as we know it—its transformation into the Third World congress."

Aside from the damage to the UN as an institution, many diplomats fear that such a move would destroy prospects of resuming negotiations in the Middle East. This possibility poses a threat to the Arab moderates and would be in itself a victory for the Arab radicals who oppose negotiation.

'Depart the Scene'

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger indicated in a speech yesterday that a drive to expel member nations would encourage the United States "simply to depart the scene."

The concept of a U.S. walkout if Israel were suspended by the assembly was advocated by Daniel Moynihan at his Senate confirmation hearing for the job of U.S. ambassador to the UN.

There have been rumblings from Congress that a move to expel Israel would provoke a cutoff of U.S. funds for the UN. U.S. funds amount to 25 per cent of the UN budget.

If the United States were to walk out, British Ambassador Ivor Richard has said, "I think it would be the end of the UN."

The move would be "an awful setback to Israel," in the words of Israel's minister in Washington, Mordechai Shalev.

Interim Accord

Western diplomats had hoped that a successful conclusion of negotiations on an interim Egyptian-Israeli agreement would ease Arab pressure for a confrontation in the assembly. "But now it looks more and more likely that the Syrians will press the issue here, even if there is an agreement in the Sinai," a high-ranking UN official said.

The drive to isolate Israel diplomatically emerged after the October, 1973, war as an Arab-policy alternative to warfare or negotiation.

With their new-found support in Africa and Europe and their potent oil weapon, the Arabs found themselves with a reliable majority in most international forums.

They tested it in the assembly last year when they limited Israel's right to speak in the Palestine debate. They limited Israeli participation in Unesco.

WHO, Women

This year, they had the World Health Organization condemn Israel, and passed resolutions against Zionism at the International Women's Year Conference in Mexico City.

An alternative to the suspension of Israel is further negotiations on the Mideast. Even the Syrians profess to prefer that alternative. They look to U.S. efforts to achieve progress in piecemeal fashion, or, if all else fails, to a reconvening of the Geneva Conference.

In the view of most diplomats, therefore, the Arabs are likely to delay an all-out diplomatic drive against Israel until they perceive that the United States is either unable or unwilling to bring about the necessary Israeli negotiating concessions.

Syria initially proposed Israeli suspension when the nonaligned steering committee met in Havana in February. At the 40-nation Islamic conference in Jiddah, Saudi Arabia, this week, the Syrians are pressing a similar resolution.

Prevention Effort

Moderate Arab countries, such as Egypt, and some Third World nations, such as India, are reportedly working to prevent confrontation at the General Assembly.

The most likely procedure for the Arabs to use against Israel is the one used against South Africa last fall, in which delegation credentials were challenged.

General Assembly majorities had previously voted that South Africa's credentials not be accepted because the government is not truly representative of the nation. But until last fall, assembly presidents had ruled that a simple majority vote was not sufficient.

Last year, assembly President Abdelaziz Bouteflika, the Algerian foreign minister, ruled in favor of the challenge. His ruling was upheld and South Africa was suspended from assembly participation although it retained UN membership.

The Arabs would probably contend that Israel has violated the UN Charter by acquiring territory through the use of force and that the Israeli delegation does not represent all the legitimate inhabitants of the country, a reference to the Palestinian refugees.

Makarios Vows To Keep Fighting

NICOSIA, July 15 (UPI).—President Makarios announced today that his government would continue struggling for "the full independence and territorial integrity of our island."

The archbishop made his vow while addressing a demonstration of 150,000 Greek Cypriots marking the first anniversary of the Greek-Cypriot extremist coup that forced him to flee the island for five months.

The short-lived extremist coup led five days later to an invasion by Turkish troops to protect the Turkish-Cypriot minority. About 40,000 Turkish troops have occupied the northern third of the island since then and Turkish Cypriots have declared an autonomous state in that region.



Associated Press.

WHAT'S IT?—Sign on autobahn north of Frankfurt warns motorists that tires will start to "sing" as vehicles roll over section of road that has been surfaced with special grooves to help clear water off the pavement. Sign is confusing enough that motorists stopped to ask what it all meant.

Obituaries

Zutty Singleton, 77, Famed As Swing, Be-Bop Drummer

NEW YORK, July 15 (NYT).—Zutty Singleton, 77, one of the most celebrated jazz drummers to come out of New Orleans, died yesterday following a long illness resulting from a stroke several years ago.

Despite his early musical years in New Orleans, Mr. Singleton was not in the classic tradition of jazz drumming in that city. He was, instead, a source for a broader area of drumming as a basic influence on two notable Chicago drummers, George Wettling and Dave Tough. He also influenced Sid Catlett, who was not only a pre-eminent drummer of the swing era but also one of the few drummers of that period who moved readily into the be-bop style that developed in the 1940s.

Mr. Singleton himself also carried over into the be-bop period, recording with Charlie Parker and Dizzy Gillespie, but he was primarily a part of the jazz world that revolved around Louis Armstrong from the late 1920s until the 1950s.

Parade-Band Drumming

His drumming style has been described by Whitney Balliett, a connoisseur of jazz drummers, as a direct outgrowth of parade-band drumming, centered on the snare and bass drums.

"The warmth and drive and pleasure that flow out of Singleton and his drums is irresistible," Mr. Balliett has written. "He is the sun... He exudes delight when he plays. Emotions chase and flicker through him, appearing when he drops his eyelids and hoists his eyebrows, when, abruptly lunging at a cymbal, his stick a truncheon, he clamps his lips shut, and when, delivering a mighty roll, he shakes his head from side to side with a fury that compounds his rhythms. But just his arms and his head really move; his trunk is a rigid, stately pivot."

When he was born in Bunkie, La., he was named Arthur James Singleton. An aunt began calling him Zutty (pronounced zoot-ee), a Creole word for cute, when he was an infant.

Walter Baring

RENO, Nev., July 15 (AP).—Walter Baring, 53, who was Nevada's lone member of the U.S. House of Representatives for 10 terms, died Sunday.

Mr. Baring was born in the mining camp of Goldfield, Nev. A Democrat, he was elected to the Nevada Assembly in 1936. He was elected to the Reno City Council in 1947 and to the U.S. House the following year.

He won two terms, then lost two successive re-election bids before winning the first of eight consecutive terms in 1956.

He was defeated in the 1972 Democratic primary by University of Nevada Regent James Bilbray. Mr. Baring endorsed Republican David Towell in the general election, and Mr. Towell won.

Mr. Baring labeled himself a "states rights Jeffersonian Democrat" during his political career.

Ladislav Czerny

PRAGUE, July 15 (AP).—The death of Ladislav Czerny, 84, who was known as "the giant of viola music," was announced here today.

Mr. Czerny, who died in his sleep of a cerebral stroke Sunday, founded the Prague Quartet and was a professor at the Prague Academy of Music.

In 1922, Paul Hindemith, after hearing Mr. Czerny play, composed and dedicated to him Sonata for Viola, Opus 25.

Mr. Czerny performed extensively throughout Western Europe. His version of Hindemith's Trauermusik (Mourning Music) won Mr. Czerny critical acclaim.

Jozsef Lengyel

BUDAPEST, July 15 (Reuters).—Jozsef Lengyel, 79, one of the first novelists from a Communist country to write about Stalin's labor camps, died in Budapest yesterday.

He was born in Hungary but fled to Russia after the collapse of a short-lived Hungarian Communist regime in 1919. He was arrested in 1938, at the height of the Soviet purges, and spent the next 17 years in prison camps.

Returning to Hungary in the 1960s, he wrote a best-selling story of life in the camps, "From Beginning to End."

Mt. Blanc Traffic

AOSTA, Italy, July 15 (AP).—More than 7.8 million vehicles for a daily average of 2,143 units travelled between Italy and France through the Mt. Blanc road tunnel since it was opened on July 16, 1965, Italian authorities said today on the eve of the tenth anniversary of the tunnel's inauguration.

Lawyer Files Charges

Ousted Lopez Rega Accused Of Leading Terrorist Group

By Joanne Omang

BUENOS AIRES, July 15 (WP).—A lawyer has filed charges accusing the former social welfare minister, José Lopez Rega, of being a leader of the rightist terror organization, the Argentine Anti-Communist Alliance, it was disclosed yesterday. The attorney, Miguel Radrizzani Goni, a member of the Peronist left, is the first to say publicly what has long been rumored privately: that the former private secretary and adviser to President Isabel Peron is intimately linked to the dozens of political murders, bombings, beatings and threats for which the AAA has claimed responsibility.

Mr. Lopez Rega resigned Friday as minister of social welfare and secretary to Mrs. Peron under attack from virtually every sector of the public as well as the ruling Peronist coalition and the armed forces. It has been reported that he was planning to depart this week for a European vacation, but the legal action is expected to prevent him from leaving the country.



AP.

José Lopez Rega.

Army Report Cited

The charges, filed in federal court and subject to immediate review by a judge, quoted an unpublished report by the army on the AAA as saying: "Lopez Rega belongs to the general command of the Argentine Anti-Peronist Alliance as political supervisor." The existence of this report, which uses the term anti-Peronist instead of anti-Communist, has been publicly reported but never officially confirmed.

The army report, Mr. Radrizzani's charge said, named the chief of the presidential bodyguards, Luis Almiron, and Mr. Lopez Rega's chief bodyguard, Juan Ramon Morales, as military heads of the AAA. Mr. Morales was wounded in April in an assassination attempt by the leftist Montonero guerrilla group that took two other lives.

"According to information I possess, and whose origin I reserve as a professional secret, two army officers who have now disappeared were actively involved [in the AAA]: Colonels Rico and Montiel," the accusation said. Col. Rico was assassinated several months ago and Col. Montiel was kidnapped about the same time by an unidentified group. His fate is unknown.

Mr. Lopez Rega and the two bodyguards, Mr. Radrizzani said, form "a triangle of death that explains a series of facts and circumstances that up until this moment defied rational explanation."

Fascist Support

The charges point out that the openly fascist magazine El Caudillo, now closed, and its replacement El Puntal, "provided with a great amount of advertising of the Ministry of Social Welfare, dedicated themselves in a permanent and uninterrupted form to a campaign of promotion, support and apology for the AAA."

The charges ask the court to order testimony on the army report from former Defense Minister Adolfo Savino, and the former armed forces chief, Gen. Leandro Anaya, who allegedly conveyed it to Mrs. Peron in April. She reportedly stood by Mr. Lopez Rega at that time. Gen. Anaya resigned in May, citing policy differences with the government.

If the charge is investigated, it could air the circumstances surrounding his resignation and the growth of discontent within the army over Mr. Lopez Rega that was a factor in his ouster last week.

The charges were made as labor leaders were threatening a 72-hour general strike to press their demands for a definite policy statement on wage increases.

A 48-hour strike last week forced Mrs. Peron to agree to increases as high as 130 per cent.

Mayor Assassinated

BUENOS AIRES, July 15 (AP).—Gunmen believed to be guerrillas killed Ruben Alberto Cartier, 57, mayor of La Plata, late yesterday, and wounded two aides in a highway ambush, the police reported.

Other guerrilla attacks occurred in two nearby cities early today but left no victims.

On Choosing a System

Color TV Pirates Invade Italy While Rome Dithers

By William Tuohy

ROME, July 15.—The Italian air waves are increasingly being invaded by color television "pirates"—much to the delight and satisfaction of most viewers.

The pirates are out-of-country television stations which transmit to Italian audiences, either directly to viewers in border areas or, more recently, to millions of others through a series of small, privately-operated repeater stations.

Though Italy's two government-controlled television channels operate only in black-and-white—one of the few European countries so restricted—there are an estimated 300,000 color television sets in the country. Italian viewers, bored with unimaginative national programming and politically-colored newscasts, now turn to the foreign broadcasts, even for black-and-white fare.

Through the repeater system, foreign color television has reached as far as Rome and there are now an estimated 2,000 color sets operating in the capital alone.

Failure to Decide

The foreign color television pirates are taking advantage of the continuing failure of the Italian government to decide whether or not to introduce color television—and if so, which system.

While the government has dithered, Italian television channels have lost some $5 million in advertising to the foreign channels and millions of dollars more in potential sales of color sets and equipment. Now, after more than 10 years of studying the question, the government is scheduled to make a decision Aug. 17, opting for color, and chosing between the French (SECAM) and the German (PAL) systems.

All the preliminary technical studies have recommended the German system and it is expected to get the approval—barring last-minute political maneuvering, which has characterized the deliberations so far.

The Italian national radio and television network, called RAI, has been experimenting with color television since 1964, testing the U.S., French and German systems. Most technicians voted to recommend Western Germany's PAL system as the most adequate and compatible with the existing Italian black-and-white transmissions, since color set owners want to pick up black and white as well.

The French system is used only in France and, in substantially altered form, in the Soviet Union. However, the late French President Georges Pompidou pleaded with then-Premier Giulio Andreotti to choose the French system.

Political Contributions

Persistent reports suggested that the French also contributed to the Christian Democratic political party, whose leaders, including Mr. Andreotti and party secretary Amintore Fanfani, delayed the decision, thereby keeping alive French hopes.

The introduction of color television was opposed by the leader of the small but influential Republican party, Ugo La Malfa, who argued that a color set was a needless item of consumption.

Some union leaders joined Mr. La Malfa in opposing what seemed to them to be a costly luxury. But, other labor leaders in the electronic manufacturing sector urged adopting of color television in order to stimulate the flagging industry.

Manufacturers claim that the immediate introduction of color television would mean a boost in their sales to $395 million in the next eight months.

This expenditure would stimulate the flagging industry and get production lines back on full-time work. Further, the television men estimate that some 1.2 million sets would be purchased in the next five years.

It will cost an estimated $60 million for Italy to introduce the German system, experts say, but most of this expense will be spent on equipment that Italian firms manufacture.

Meanwhile, the private repeater stations keep going up, and color television is spreading down the Italian peninsula despite veiled government threats to jam foreign broadcasts.

So lucrative is the advertising market that the German backers of the PAL system are reported to be subsidizing an Italian-language station in Yugoslavia, offering advertising spots at a fraction of what they cost on the RAI official channels.

© Los Angeles Times.

Papal Holiday

VATICAN CITY, July 15 (AP).—Pope Paul VI will fly by helicopter to his summer residence in Castel Gandolfo Thursday to spend his customary two-month rest period in the palace in the Alban hills, Vatican sources said.

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FILMS

A Reminder Of Talent of Cavalcanti

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, July 15 (IHT).—Made in 1946, "Dead of Night" (at the Arlequin in English) has been re-released in France. It is a reminder of the talent of Alberto Cavalcanti, neglected although he is among the most versatile directors alive.

"Dead of Night" belongs to his English period and is not exclusively his even if he is given chief credit for the production. A thriller with occult innuendos, the scenario was borrowed from H.G. Wells and E.F. Benson: A London architect goes to a country house to arrange for its restoration. When he arrives, he is stricken with uncanny misgivings that he has met the inhabitants and their guests before. He is obsessed with the idea that a catastrophe will occur during his stay.

There is a sinister account of a mirror that has kept an image of a murder and there is a silly ghost story about two golfers' amorous rivalry. It is inconceivable that Cavalcanti had a hand in this feeble skit, but his mark on the concluding episode is worth the price of admission.

This is a skeptical psychoanalyst's recollection of a case in which he had been involved. An insane ventriloquist believes that his dummy has a character of its own and will stray or be stolen. Cavalcanti has lent the bizarre sequence a gripping intensity and Michael Redgrave gives a superb performance as the ventriloquist.

Brazilian by birth, Cavalcanti came to Paris in the early 1920s and was soon a prominent member of the artistic avant-garde that included Léger, Man Ray, Breton, Buñuel, Dali and René Clair. He was first a scenic designer for the film pioneer, Marcel L'Herbier, and in 1935 he caused an international stir with a documentary that had a lasting influence as a model and has taken its rank as an indisputable classic. This was "Rien Que les Heures," a film portrait of Parisian street life from one dawn to the next. It inspired—and continues to inspire—imitations.

Cavalcanti, however, made it a point not to repeat himself. He indicated a new direction for the documentary and then turned to commercial productions such as "Coralie et Cie" and, spending the war years in England, he became a leading director of the British cinema. He directed that quaint and charming saga of the Victorian music halls, "Champagne Charlie" with Tommy Trinder and Stanley Holloway as rival vaudevillians. He filmed a romance of the Regency, "The First Gentleman," and a fine adaptation of "Nicholas Nickleby." Since then he has worked in France, South America, Italy and Germany—where he made a screen version of Brecht's "Mr. Puntila and His Valet, Matti," a play based on a Finnish original which has yet to be acted or published in English.



Michael Redgrave in Cavalcanti's "Dead of Night."

U.S. Band in Paris

PARIS, July 15 (IHT).—The American Youth Band and Chorus will give a concert in the Luxembourg Gardens, Paris, at 4 p.m. tomorrow. The group comprises 80 music students from all parts of the United States under the leadership of James H. Smith. The concert is sponsored by France-Etats-Unis.

The fifth "Paris en Films" festival is to be given outdoors this year—in the gardens of the Hôtel de Sully (62 Rue Saint Antoine) beginning Monday and running through Aug. 14. Performances (weather permitting) will be at 9 p.m. with a 7-franc entrance fee (4 francs for students).

Among the many shorter films to be shown will be Cavalcanti's "Rien Que les Heures"; Louis Feuillade's "Fantomas" (1913); Marc Allegret's "Avec André Gide"; art films on Corot, Matisse and Zao Wou Ki; Eugene Deslaw's "Parnasse ou Le Poème du Café Crème" (1930); Claudine Elzykman's one-reel "Maine-Montparnasse" (1972); Georges Franju's "Notre Dame, Cathédrale de France"; Marcel Gibaud's "Paris d'Hier et d'Aujourd'hui"; Marcel Carné's first essay, "Nogent, Eldorado du Dimanche"; Robert Hessens's "Répétition Chez Jean-Louis Barrault"; and such specimens of the underground school as Jacques Monory's "Brighton Belle," "Ex" and Claudine Elzykman's "Tour de Tours."

One of the first films about the making of a film—Jean Dreville's "Autour de l'Argent" (1928)—is also to be projected. Dreville recorded Marcel L'Herbier at work on a four-hour screen version of Zola's novel about high finance.

The full-length features on the program include Jacques Feyder's adaptation of Anatole France's "Crainquebille" with Maurice Feraudy, the great actor of the Comédie-Française, playing the luckless bum; Marcel Achard's "La Valse de Paris" with Pierre Fresnay as Offenbach; and a melodrama of the Seine docks, "Les Frères Bouquinquant" by Louis Daquin.

An American production with Paris as its setting is also included. This is "The Grand Duchess and the Waiter," adapted from the comedy by Alfred Savoir. For its filming a replica of the lobby of the Hôtel Regina and a suite of its rooms were constructed in Hollywood studios and the entertaining adventures of a man about town who disguised himself as a floor waiter to win a haughty Russian duchess exiled by the Revolution were enacted by Adolphe Menjou and Florence Vidor under the suave direction of Mal St. Clair.

American Hospital of Paris — $1 Million Toward New Facility

PARIS, July 15 (IHT).—The American Hospital of Paris has raised more than $1 million out of $16 million needed for its new building program.

The goal of the fund-raising drive, which began in late April, is $7 million, to be raised in France and the United States. The balance is to be made up by grants from the U.S. government and other hospital resources.

Jacques Maisonrouge, chairman of the hospital's campaign steering committee, said that he is confident that the $7-million goal will be achieved.

The American Hospital is now in its 65th year. It was granted a federal charter by an act of the U.S. Congress in 1913 and recognized as an institution of public service by the French government in 1918. It has grown from 10 beds to its present capacity of 187.

It functioned throughout World Wars I and II. In World War I, it was named the No. 1 military hospital by the U.S. Army. In World War II, it helped organize a volunteer ambulance service which aided more than 10,000 wounded French soldiers.

Today it is the only hospital in Europe accredited by the American Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals.

Mr. Maisonrouge said that the American Hospital could no longer function effectively in its present facilities and "continue to provide the quality of health care for which we have gained an international reputation."

The new hospital, with an estimated 160 beds, will have the latest in diagnostic treatment and care and a fully equipped and extended out-patient department.

Construction will begin next year and its opening is scheduled for 1978.

ENGLAND

Celebrating Jane Austen's 200th Birthday

By Naomi Barry

LONDON (IHT).—From Friday through Sunday, all the villagers of Chawton in Hampshire will honor a lady who lived in the community from 1809 until two months prior to her death in 1817. And converging on Chawton from all over the world will be the Jane Austen admirers, now a cult.

The July meetings have been an annual event since the Jane Austen Society was founded in 1940. This year is special however. It marks the bicentenary of her birth at nearby Steventon Rectory. Chawton has decided to evoke the village and the people that Jane Austen knew.

Early in May, old and young gathered at the community center for a town meeting. The roles were assigned. Jane's sister, Cassandra; her dear friend, Martha Lloyd; her mother, Cassandra Leigh Austen; her brother, Edward Knight, who had been adopted into the family of a wealthy squire. The minor parts —milkmaids and storekeepers— were to be dressed by volunteer seamstresses with the same authenticity as the stars. Who would play the novelist was kept a secret at the time.

Focus on Home

Jane's home—given by Edward Knight to his mother and two sisters—will be the focal point of the festival weekend. Chawton will reenact its history with a pageant. Children will dance around the maypole. There will be teas, lectures, readings, visits to ancient houses and cottages. Chawton will play cricket against Steventon, the teams garbed in 18th-century costumes.

"My husband was asked to prepare the questions on food references," said Lady Stirling of the neighboring town of Alton. Committee members of the Jane Austen Society were called upon to set the questions on various subjects for a postal quiz. The first all-correct entry was to receive a literary prize.

"The Followers" know almost by heart the six novels and the letters. Among the commentaries, they rate highly Edmund Wilson's 1945 judgment that only two English novelists rank with the great fiction writers of France and Russia—Jane Austen and Charles Dickens.

"Sense and Sensibility" was published in 1811, attributed only to "A Lady". An original edition of "Pride and Prejudice" (on display in the Chawton House) maintains the modest anonymity and credits the new book only to "the author of 'Sense and Sensibility'."

Praised by Others

She wrote at a little piecrust table in the corner of the Chawton dining room. The creaking door continues to creak. The sound was a warning to Miss Austen to hide away her manuscript.

By 1816, when "Emma" appeared, she was praised as one of the great innovators among novel writers by Walter Scott, the best-selling author of the period. Later, Disraeli admitted to having read "Pride and Prejudice" 17 times.

Biographer Elizabeth Jenkins points out that Jane Austen was "in direct descent from the masters of fiction who preceded her. She is like them in that she abounded in wit, and that her style, with all its individual brilliance and grace, is founded, as on a rock, upon that of the essayists, historians and novelists of the eighteenth century."

Miss Jenkins, whose work is considered the authoritative biography, said, "I always loved her. I tried to write the book I was looking for and couldn't find. Why is she so riveting? She gave us a graphic picture of a set of human beings, presented with great charm. She'd get her characters into a good position and then wring them to the last drop."



Jane Austen

She cited the Sept. 9, 1814, letter by Jane to her young niece, Anna Austen, an aspiring writer.

"You are now collecting your people delightfully, getting them exactly into such a spot as is the delight of my life; three or four families in a country village is the very thing to work on and I hope you will write a great deal more and make full use of them while they are so very favorably arranged."

Anne Mallinson, a prime mover in the forthcoming birth year celebrations, is the proprietor of the Selborne Bookshop in Selborne, three miles from Chawton. Mrs. Mallinson's shop specializes in Jane Austen, Gilbert White (the father of British natural history), Edward Thomas (a Hampshire poet), and all subjects relating to English rural life.

Heresy Expressed

"It is heresy on my part," said Mrs. Mallinson, "but I am not the greatest admirer of the novels. Now, the letters," she paused for a moment, "they are the finest picture we have of 18th-century English village life."

In November, 1798, she wrote Cassandra: "My mother desires to tell you that I am a very good housekeeper, which I have no reluctance in doing, because I really think it my peculiar excellence, and for this reason—I always take care to provide such things as please my own appetite, which I consider the chief merit in housekeeping.

"I am very fond of experimental housekeeping, such as having an oxcheek now and then; I shall have one next week, and I mean to have some little dumplings put into it."

The uncatalogued Chawton residence, full of memorabilia, is a delightful peregrination to the abode of an "experimental housekeeper," who understood that trivia of everyday life is fine material for a creative genius.

Sicilian Finds

MESSINA, Sicily, July 15 (UPI).—Construction workers in Messina's Vignazza district have uncovered the remains of a 3d century BC cistern containing Greek vases, wash basins, amphoras and brooches, archaeologists said today.

Carlson Ballets

Two choreographies by Carolyn Carlson, "L'Or des Fous" and "Les Fous d'Or," both created earlier this year at the Théâtre de la Ville, will be given four performances at the Paris Opéra on July 16, 22, 23 and 24 by Carlson, Larrio Ekson, Henry Smith and other members of the Opéra's Groupe de Recherches Théâtrales.

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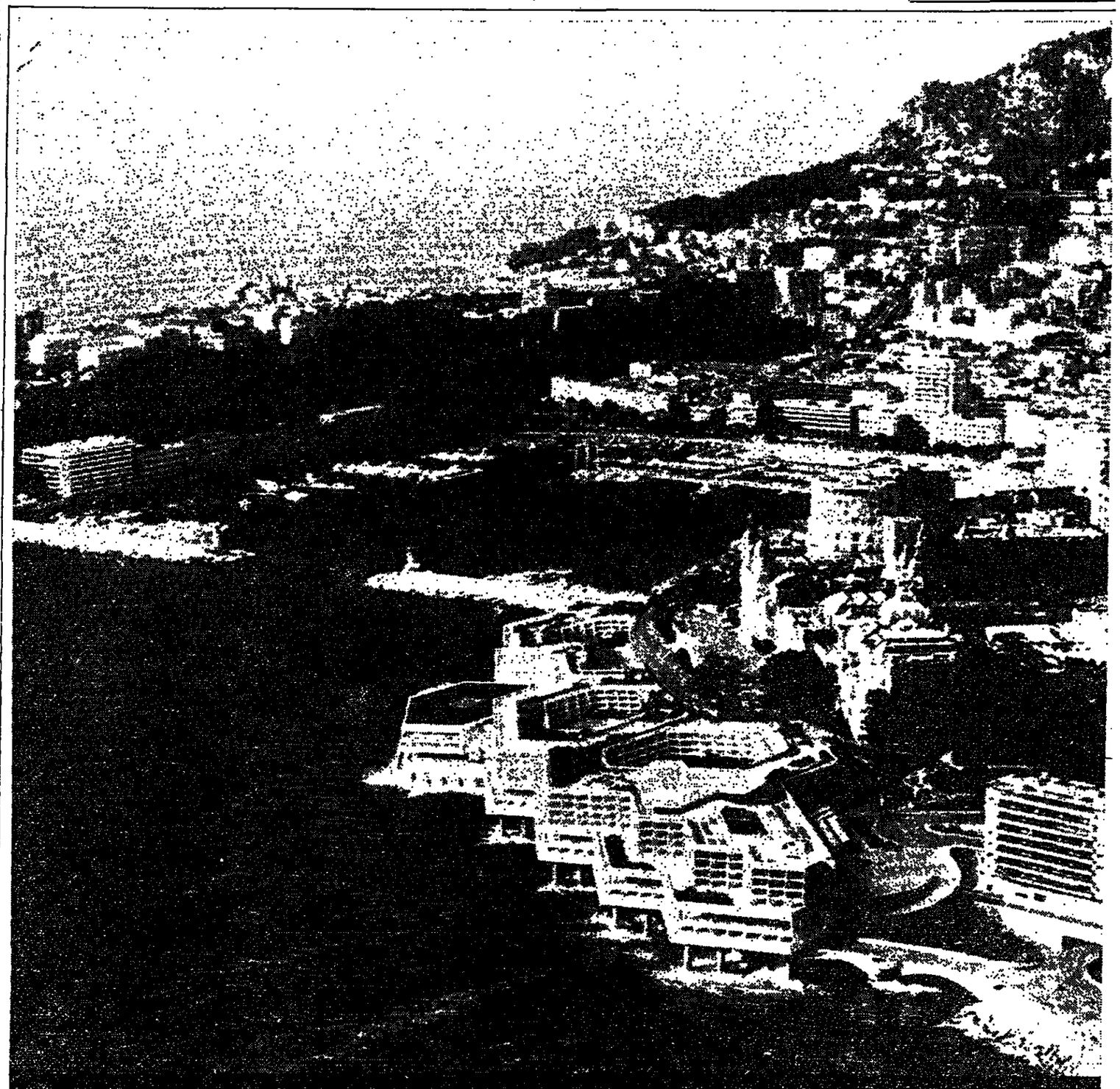
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6— Wednesday, July 16, 1975 *

Toward a European Charter

While much popular attention was directed at a U.S.-Soviet linkup in space, diplomats were working patiently toward some expression of Soviet-Western unity on earth. Their efforts could hardly have the sharp definition that accompanies the meeting of two machines (or their failure to do so); the proposed charter of European security, which it is now hoped may be signed with florid fanfares at Helsinki on July 30, is neither a treaty nor even a binding declaration, and its practical effects could take years in becoming manifest. But it does mark an important stage in the postwar development of a continent.

What the charter proposes is a general acceptance by all the parties of Europe that is, which is not necessarily the Europe that any of the signatories hoped would emerge from the long terror of World War II. And since this Europe of fact is divided, the charter would go on to lay down some broad areas in which the two main camps can work toward better relations.

It also recognizes that Europe, despite the *falling way of so many empires* which that continent had held abroad, does not begin at the Irish coast and end in the Urals: that the Soviet Union and Turkey, chiefly Asian in territory, and the United States and Canada, across the Atlantic, have important interests in Euorpe: that they were deeply and, in the cases of the Soviet Union and the United States, decisively involved in the war whose aftermath the charter seeks to regulate.

Central to the charter is its statement that existing European national boundaries shall not be breached by war, but may be altered by peaceful means. Since those boundaries are, in large part, the result of war, this leaves the hopes, in fact the just dues of many unrealized.

Memories of Soviet military intervention in East Germany, Hungary and Czechoslovakia are part of those fears; the situation in Portugal, *which might be echoed if not* precisely duplicated in Italy, sharpens them. It may be good to lift the danger of open warfare from a Europe that has lived in its shadow for 30 years—but what about revolution as a form of secret war? The Soviet Union has met revolution within the Warsaw Pact group as war against itself; NATO has never done so. And, whatever may be signed in Helsinki, this problem will remain unresolved.

Perhaps the threat will be ameliorated by the charter: perhaps its provisions for greater exchange of goods, material and moral, will diminish the gulf between the major divisions. That must be the main hope, and it is no small one for a confused world that has the power to blow its peoples into extinction.

EEC's Multinationals

The swift spread of giant multinational corporations reflects the interdependence of the world economy. These corporations are at once a response to global change and a spur to still greater change. They require new social and legal approaches to assure that the efficiency gains of which they are capable are realized in ways that advance the general welfare, not profits alone.

A long step toward evolution of an international legal structure adequate to deal with companies that hedgehop national boundaries has recently been taken by the commissioners of the European Economic Community. On the basis of recommendations made last year by the European Parliament, they have prepared a draft statute under which businesses operating in the Common Market could become "European companies" under uniform rules recognized and respected in all nine EEC countries.

If this plan for dealing with the realities of corporate globalism is approved by the Council of Ministers, as now seems probable, it will become European law by the end of next year. Companies, if they wished, could incorporate under the European statute rather than their national company laws. An eventual framework would be established for transnational standards on accounting practices, mergers, taxes and other corporate obligations.

For the United States, the most far-reaching reform embodied in the "European company" concept is a requirement giving workers a greater say in how their companies are run. A management board would be responsible for directing the business; but its members would be appointed—and, if necessary, dismissed—by a supervisory board that set broad policies for the enterprise.

One-third of this board would be elected by secret ballot of the shareholders and one-third by secret ballot of the employees. The remaining third would be chosen by the first two groups from among persons representing "general interests"—a prescription that is designed to exclude government officials and organizational associates of either industry or labor.

In important respects—though by no means in all—the plan takes its inspiration from "codetermination" of the kind that has prevailed in West Germany since its introduction by the Allied Military Government after World War II. The enormous strides made by West German industry under this system of shared responsibility suggest that worker involvement in management is no bar to efficiency. Neither is it a formula for socializing industry or co-opting labor into company unions.

The purpose of the European company statute, as defined by Commissioner Finn Gundelach of Denmark, its principal author, is not to encourage bigness in industry as such, but rather to free enterprises from the legal, practical and psychological constraints involved in attempting to operate under nine distinct national systems.

A U.S. corporation, with subsidiaries in two or more Common Market countries, could incorporate as a "European company" in exactly the same way as a Dutch, French or West German multinational. The statute's adoption would represent a logical move toward restructuring law to democratize the new power forces in global industry.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Rewards of Ambiguity

Displaying mastery of the creative ambiguity that is becoming Taipei's diplomatic hallmark, Taiwan and Japan have quietly repaired an economically disastrous anomaly in their delicate relationship. Direct air links by national carriers of the two countries are to be resumed, 14 months after they were broken off in a three-sided clash of national honor.

Political abstractions that once had loomed so large were no match for the economic realities. Japan Air Lines was running up huge losses with its twice-weekly (and nearly empty) flights to China: the price of obtaining the symoblic Tokyo-Peking route was the loss to other countries' airlines of the lucrative Tokyo-Taipei link.

Newly negotiated arrangements were typical of the contrived and circuitous formulas by which Taiwan is successfully expanding its various foreign contacts, including those with countries like Japan which have transferred their diplomatic recognition to the government on the mainland. The pact was officially described as "unofficial": it will *not be Japan Air Lines that flies to Taipei* but another Japanese carrier, perhaps a new airline wholly owned by JAL.

Elsewhere in Asia and in Europe as well, Taiwan continues to emerge from the official isolation imposed after the UN's unconscionable expulsion of Taipei in 1971. No sooner did the Philippines recognize the People's Republic of China last month, severing relations with Nationalist China, than informal discussions were scheduled to set up arrangements for trade, travel and cultural relations between Taipei and Manila.

In Peking as well as Taipei there seems an increasing willingness to live with the ambiguity of their old—and still unresolved—rivalry for title, for the time being. China's powerful Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping told visiting American editors last month that his government saw no reason to press the United States for urgent resolution of sticky Taiwan issues—a remark that brought a *strong sense of relief to U.S. officials* preparing for a possible visit to Peking by President Ford later this year or early next.

In contrast to the impression given when Mr. Ford's trip was announced several months ago, Peking authorities are now issuing soothing reassurances that the President will be welcome even if he is unprepared to discuss substantive Taiwan issues. This suits President Ford's needs perfectly: after the collapse of Vietnam the United States needs to avoid any impression *of pulling away from longtime Asian allies.*

Similarly in Taiwan, the ill-defined status quo is not so dismal as it once seemed, as the "unofficial" contacts multiply and thrive. The embassies may withdraw one by one; but the planes fly in, the businessmen and investors arrive in drores, and the trade flows on.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

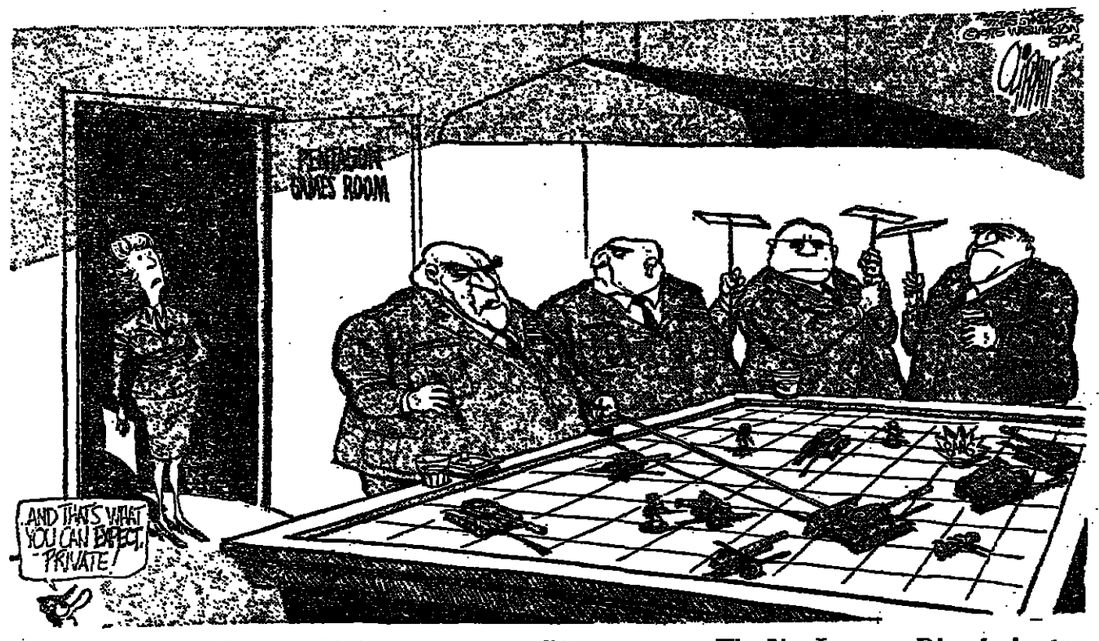
July 16, 1900

LONDON.—A circular has been issued by the colliery owners in Lancashire and Yorkshire stating that, although there is no apparent scarcity of fuel, the country is undoubtedly on the verge of another coal famine. The collieries have obviously not kept pace during the past 12 months with the ever increasing demand made upon the coal industry by the expansion of electric lighting and propulsion. The situation is serious.

Fifty Years Ago

July 16, 1925

LONDON.—Professors at Lick Observatory in California and professors at other American observatories have "just concluded that the Martians do exist and are a race not very different from our own." This was the statement made today by Dr. W.W. Campbell, president of the International Astronomical Union now meeting at Cambridge. He also said that conclusive evidence will soon be presented of sentient beings on Mars.



'Don't Worry About a Little Pregnancy, Lieutenant—We No Longer Discriminate Against Such Things—and That's All I Want to Hear About It, Sergeant!'

Two for the Lisbon Seesaw

By C. L. Sulzberger

LISBON—If the Armed Forces Movement of professional officers now running Portugal ever hands over its present governing power it will presumably be to one of two men, Alvaro Cunhal, boss of the tough, efficient Communist organization, or Mario Soares, the Socialist chief whose party won the April elections. *The AFM right now leans heavily* toward Cunhal but Soares leads the strongest opposition force.

I deliberately say if the AFM "ever" hands over because military dictatorships (except in Turkey) do not often dissolve themselves. This one has already been awarded a blank check valid for from three to five years of rule and seems to want even more than such a promise.

Soares and Cunhal are the two outstanding civilian politicians *visible on today's horizon. Both* fought the dictatorship that preceded last year's revolution and both suffered prison and exile. The fathers of each were "progressive" revolutionaries, and lawyers (like their sons).

Rumpled

Soares, tall for a Portuguese, with a rumpled appearance, looks something like the first Alexander Dumas. He gives the impression of being more intellectual than Cunhal. *Both spoke to me in* French. Soares spent five years in France before returning here in the wake of revolution. "Cunhal came through France," he said, "but from further east" (apparently Moscow and Prague).

Soares, now 50, says his career was most influenced by Antonio Sergio, a humanist Portuguese philosopher and "the apostle of cooperatives." Cunhal acknowledges his father "helped my moral development" but he was "primarily" *influenced* "by our popular masses."

Each man has experienced physical suffering but Cunhal, taut, small with white hair and an intense face older than his 62 years, clearly went through hotter fires. There is a strain in his hazel-brown eyes and fleshless frame.

He spent 13 years as a prisoner, eight in solitary confinement. During two of the latter years he wasn't allowed any books or writing materials, "not even *toilet paper.*" An *impressively* courageous man, he led Portugal's most famous jailbreak.

No Friendship

Older and more experienced than Soares, Cunhal is an arch-conspirator and organizer. He impresses me as being bitter, resolute, fanatically determined but neither so humane nor so cultivated as Soares. The two men know each other (while at a university Soares was in the underground Communist Youth Movement) but admit they have no feelings of friendship.

"He was never my good friend," says Cunhal. "We have no personal contacts now." Soares calls Cunhal "the anti-Berlinguer" (Italy's smooth Communist chief). *He regards him as* "a Stalinist," who could never tolerate a multiparty system of freedoms. The proof seems manifest today.

Each concedes that the AFM now runs Portugal. Soares says: "The real power is in the hands of the military, but not the only power. The political parties and the popular masses count in decision-making. Our military is something special. It is democratic and progressive. Therefore we don't have a dictatorship. But we don't have real democracy, only a near-democracy. Certainly the principal power is in the hands of the military."

Cunhal says "Portugal isn't under a military dictatorship right now. The AFM is simply the determining power in a large coalition; but it is a genuine coalition." Every hour seems to belie this statement as the coalition *dissolves.*

Soares counts ultimately on "the sincerity of the AFM but there are others seeking power, the Communists. There is no more threat from the right; the right is out of the game. Nevertheless the ultra-leftists are also trying to gain power. I am very preoccupied about the situation."

'Angry Workers'

Cunhal insists: "We want broad democratic freedoms, but not in the bourgeois way. We don't want the monopolies to have economic power." He denies that Moscow gives instructions to his party.

He claims he favors a free press but that "angry workers" had prevented publication of the famous daily, Republica, and it wasn't his fault. "In Portugal you can create any paper you want, write what you want. But you must beware of the reaction." (Who guides "the reaction"?)

Soares accuses Cunhal of not being "a democrat." That's not news. He adds: "Communism wants autarchy. I think we must use foreign help." Neither wants to raise the issue of NATO membership yet but Soares is clearly more interested in remaining an ally. Meanwhile, Soares tries to consolidate his party's position among the masses while Cunhal skillfully infiltrates and influences the crucial AFM.

Conservatism and U.S. Congress

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—The dominant conservatism of the public mood is beginning to assert itself in the liberal Democratic Congress, even without the intervention of presidential vetoes. A *number of signs indicate* that the legislators are getting the message of how conservative their constituents have become, and are acting on that understanding, even without a prod from the President.

That public conservatism is rooted in the history of the past decade—a decade of steady and sometimes drastic inflation, persisting in all phases of the economic cycle. Whether the economy has been expanding or contracting, prices have been rising, eroding family budgets and the basic sense of economic security.

Even though it has prevailed since 1966, that basic conservative impulse has not always been registered clearly in the election returns. The Democratic presidential nominees have won only 42 and 37 per cent of the popular vote in the two elections of this period. But Democrats have maintained their margins in Congress by skillful exploitation of the advantages of incumbency and the weakness of their Republican opposition.

The result of this divided mandate has been a series of "spending" battles between Republican presidents and Democratic Congresses—of which President Ford's four veto victories constitute the latest round.

Now, however, there is evidence that the congressional Democrats are beginning to understand how little public support there really is for programs that involve increased government intervention in the economy or promise only marginal benefits in relation to their cost.

Three weeks ago, for example, *the House took up a bill to re*quire the 200 largest banks in the country to report on their credit policies—the purposes for which they are making loans.

As it came to the House floor, the bill was just a pale shadow of what its principal sponsor, Rep. Henry S. Reuss, D-Wis., had first envisaged. Rep. Reuss is one of the new committee chairmen elected in the liberal upheaval at the beginning of the year. In those heady days, he promised prompt passage of a measure that would direct commercial banks' credit to purposes Congress decided should have priority.

Save Face

It turned out that Reuss had minimal support even on his own committee for such a credit allocation plan. But to save face and a shred of the idea, he came out with a bill requiring the big banks to report on the purposes of their loans. The House, skeptical of the need for such reports, promptly rejected the bill by 22 votes. An even clearer case occurred in the Senate last week, when Sen. George S. McGovern, D-S.D., tried to expand the school lunch program.

The existing program requires that free lunches be provided for children from a family of four with less than $5,000 income. It gives schools the option of providing lunches for not more than 20 cents to those whose family income is up to $8,500. Sen. McGovern's amendment would have raised the income ceiling to $10,000 and made the whole program mandatory.

It is the kind of measure which the Senate would have passed automatically in the old days. But Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D-Maine, chairman of the new Senate Budget Committee, stood up to note that only eight weeks ago the Congress had approved budget targets, including $125.3 billion for income security measures. The school lunch program, even without the McGovern amendment, would exceed the amount budgeted for it by $300 million and McGovern's amendments would add another $180 million to that.

"If the budget act is to mean anything," Sen. Muskie said, "it means that at some point we must say, 'This much and no more.' . . . There is no question that many children, including some in my own state of Maine . . . would be aided by this measure . . . but the painful reality . . . is that we cannot meet all our needs all at once all the time."

A Duty

Muskie's objection was raised largely because he thought he had a duty as spokesman for the Budget Committee to remind the Senate of the fiscal implications of its actions. But, much to his surprise, his argument prevailed and the McGovern amendment was defeated, 61-29.

That means some working families with $150 to $200-a-week incomes will not have their children's lunches subsidized. But it also means that Congress may be able to save enough money to throw a lifeline, through improved unemployment insurance, to the millions of families with no jobs at all.

Helping the unemployed must have top priority for realistic liberals, given the conservatism of American public opinion today. When most citizens are as concerned about their own economic status as they are today, marginal liberal programs have no chance at all. The main focus must be on helping those in greatest need, and the kind of realism reflected in the votes on the Reuss and McGovern proposals is a step in that direction.

Space Linkup Flunks Test For Détente

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—A shower of criticism has poured down on this column because of the suggestion that Alexander Solzhenitsyn is a poor guide in foreign policy. Since I admire Mr. Solzhenitsyn, I am delighted to have the occasion to note that at least he has thought about American-Soviet relations and knows exactly where he stands.

The occasion for that comment is the projected rendezvous of the Apollo and Soyuz spaceships Thursday. The emptiness of that space spectacular demonstrates that many Americans, including not a few high officials, have not thought seriously about the meaning of détente.

The starting place for thought is the recognition that an easing of tensions with the Soviet Union is not like an improvement of relations with just any old country. Three features of Soviet politics combine to make Russia a country different than all others.

The official ideology—the philosophy by which the men in power justify their rule—is a revolutionary ideology which legitimizes subversion of other political systems and their overthrow. Though much restrained in recent years, a police state mechanism still exists and is used to curb freedom of belief in Russia and contact with the outside world.

Thirdly, the Soviet Union is an imperial power with agents and armies controlling, against the will of the local population, several foreign countries. The Russians continue a vast military build-up which suggests they are going for decisive military superiority over the United States.

Cooperation, in these conditions, does not automatically follow the *normal pattern of states getting together to achieve mutual* benefits. Even when they talk peace and friendship, Soviet leaders consciously seek a tactical indent for some long-term goal that is not peaceful or friendly. Détente can only mean cooperation within the framework of an adversary relation.

Actions proposed in the name of détente, accordingly, cannot be taken on mere good faith or sentiment. They have to be held up to the light of analysis and examined minutely for costs and benefits and ultimate consequences.

SALT Results

Some actions, some major actions in fact, pass the test. SALT-1, limiting defensive strategic weapons, is a case in point. So is SALT-2, as projected by President Ford and Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev at their meeting in Vladivostok which limits offensive strategic weapons.

The agreements put a cap on *the military preparations* the two countries reasonably have to take to maintain security. They thus work to make the world safer. Moreover, they are part of an ongoing process. They entail future steps toward control and perhaps reduction of armaments.

The space rendezvous flunks the test in the worst way. It is an event empty of content without serious follow-up. It creates the impression of harmony but not the reality. It gives the Russians access to a superior technology. After all, it is the U.S. system which will handle the docking, the maneuvering to dock and the communications.

Moreover, the cooperation engages only a tiny group of technicians on each side. It is not a process but an event which the Russians can renew or turn off as they please. It is the technological equivalent of that egregious American folly, the 1972 wheat deal. Worst of all, it attests certain enduring weaknesses to which American officials are prone. Presidents, including Mr. Ford, like spectacular events—especially diplomatic summits. It shows the folks back home that they are running the world.

Americans in power are also likely to have a high pain threshold when it comes to violations of liberty in Russia. The eagerness of American businessmen to forget about principle in the interests of selling Pepsi-Cola or the Chase bank is only an obscene omen of a widespread disposition.

Finally, American leaders have a phenomenal capacity for concealing reality behind highfalutin abstractions. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, for example, constantly uses as a rationale for détente the "building of a web of interrelations."

In fact relations with the Soviet Union do not find their test in the realm of a higher consciousness. They are matters for practical common sense. When this country undertakes actions favorable to the Soviet Union, it ought to get something in return. Namely, concrete moves that work to loosen the Soviet system or limit Soviet military might.

Letters

Dealing in Arms

Concerning The New York Times editorial "Controlling Defense" (IHT, June 11), I am annoyed by the assumption that substantial cuts in defense appropriation would be viewed "as a signal of American withdrawal from the world." If anything, the insistence of major powers *to surround themselves* with bigger and better weapons, now almost to the point of "first-strike capability," is what one should call withdrawal: for each, an ultra-paranoid preoccupation with military security represents the widespread feeling of mistrust in this world; indeed, this is the raison d'être of the CIA.

It seems that the modern way to friendship is dealing in arms; as if peace-oriented transactions, such as economic aid, aren't enough. In fact, honest aid tends too often to be confused with military aid; isolationists call it neocolonialism, but in reality it does more good and costs less. In answer to the question of looking weak after Watergate—again, nuclear power doesn't have to be the gauge of strength. America has gained respect in other, more outgoing and appreciated fields; consider, for example, its large contribution to the United Nations; if GNP is a valid figure, the United States boasts an impressive one.

By willfully, even unilaterally, limiting its defense budget to a very minimum, America would not be "withdrawing" in the least. It would be opening up, and would become the leader in a more modern, more rational, and less expensive way to world friendship.

GINA DOGGETT.
Maseru, Lesotho.

Skorzeny's Obituary

It is bad enough to have devoted so much space to the passing of Otto Skorzeny (IHT, July 8), but was it really necessary to compound the offense by quoting, without corrective comment, his repetition of the old saw that Hitler "was elected by the German people with an overwhelming majority"? For the Nth time: Neither Hitler nor his Nazis ever received a majority in a free national election. In the presidential race of 1932 Hitler obtained 30 per cent of the vote in the first round (March 13) and 37 per cent in the run-off (April 10). In the Reichstag elections the following July 31 the Nazis maintained this 37-per-cent share of the vote, but were cut down to 33 per cent in the new elections held on Nov. 6. And even in the unfree elections of March 5, 1933, held a month after Hitler had taken power and following a full week of the repressive measures (e.g., outlawing of the Communist party) triggered by the Reichstag fire, the Nazi list still achieved only 44 per cent.

The obituary of Skorzeny also included at least two errors. The rescue of Mussolini occurred *after* the proclamation of the armistice between the Allies and the Badoglio government, and the king at the time was still Vittorio Emmanuele and not Umberto (who succeeded in May, 1945, on his father's abdication, but reigned for less than a month). And of course Skorzeny did not face war crime charges merely because of his "cloak and dagger" exploits in the Ardennes in the winter of 1944-45, but because there was evidence of his responsibility in the shooting of over a hundred American prisoners.

EDGAR M. RUBIN.
Paris

Shock Effect?

William F. Buckley Jr. is prone to make irrelevant, far-fetched comparisons, as in his column, "Freedom and the Azores" (IHT, July 1). Are they for shock effect, or sheer cussedness?

HELEN PELL LOOMIS.
San Feliu de Guixols, Spain.

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...rders Slump ...n Germany ...id to End

...reign Demand Data ...y Mark U.S. Upturn

FRANKFURT, July 15 (AP-...—The Bundesbank said today ...at the sharp drop in foreign ...ders for German goods stopped ...the March-May period.

The central bank said in its monthly report that this ...s the "beginnings of a business ...ng point in a few ...ding-partner countries, above ...the United States."

The government has laid much ...blame for Germany's ...siness slump on a drop in ...foreign demand, which last year ...as a major support of the econ...y. The first-quarter season...adjusted index of foreign in...strial orders was 157 (1970 ...als 100), down from 179 in the ...74 fourth quarter and 191 in the ...rd quarter last year.

Since March, however, foreign ...ders have been fairly stable, ...though at a low level. The ...ay index was 150, down slightly ...om 151 in April but unchanged ...om March.

The Bundesbank said that ...producers of basic and produc...goods were able to post ...arly higher seasonally-adjusted ...ers in May than shortly be...e. Possibly the end of inventory ...down in individual countries ...played a role."

It added, "Investment goods ...ders from abroad, on the other ...and, declined further, although ...some areas (for example the ...trical equipment industry) a ...w major orders were obtained. "Foreign orders for the con...mer goods industry declined in ...ay from March-April on a sea...nally-adjusted basis. Now as ...eviously, however, they are on ...clearly higher level than in the ...st months of this year," the ...port said.

In another report, the Federal ...tatistics Office said the price ...dex of industrial products was ...135.4 (1970 equals 100) at the ...d of June, unchanged from ...ay but up 4.7 per cent from ...ne 1974. In May, the index ...as up 4.9 per cent from the like ...74 month.

The institute also said the index ...wholesale prices was at 152.6 ...1252 equals 100), at the end of ...une, up 0.5 per cent from May ...nd up 5.9 per cent from June ...year ago. In May, the index ...as up 5.6 per cent from the like ...74 month.

...suzu Motors ...Reports Loss

TOKYO, July 15 (AP-DJ).—...suzu Motors Ltd. today reported ...4.491-billion-yen ($15-million) ...ficit in the six months ended ...ril 30, against a net profit of ...6 million yen in the preceding ...lf year and against a net prof... of 1.071 billion yen a year ...rlier.

Isuzu's sales for the April term ...aled 173.725 billion yen, down ...m 174.638 billion yen in the ...tober term but up from 151.577 ...lion yen a year earlier.

Officials attributed the deficit ...sluggish sales of the company's ...re profitable large-size trucks ...d also to increased unit costs ...mming from inventory adjust...nts.

Isuzu sold 121,748 motor vehi...s in the latest half year, down ...m 122,455 in the preceding ...lf but up from 109,182 a year ...rlier.

Isuzu, in which General Motors ...rp. has a 34-per-cent interest, ...ecast its sales for the full year ...ding Oct. 31 at 360 billion yen. Officials said Isuzu's net defi... is expected to total about 4.4 ...lion yen for the full year be...se the company expects a ...overy in auto sales in the ...ter half of the year. Isuzu is ...o expected to sell some of its ...ets in the current accounting ...iod to help cover the deficit.

...ondon Market Begins ...hite Sugar Trading

LONDON, July 15 (AP-DJ).—...ading in the new futures mar... for refined white sugar began ...estly today with 57 lots of ...tons each transacted in the ...sion.

The new market aims to pro...e a white sugar hedging facil... while the dispute that sus...ded the Paris market in De...ber is settled. The Paris mar... was the only one to trade ...refined sugar. London and ...w York deal in raw sugar.

The Paris market is due to ...me trading later this year ...er its legal problems have been ...ved.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

British, U.S. Firms Set Share Deal

Studebaker-Worthington, the diversified U.S. machinery and electrical firm, and Hawker-Siddeley Group, the U.K. aeronautic firm, have reached an agreement in principle for the British company to purchase at $32.50 a share a portion of the class B common stock of Onan Corp., a partially-owned Studebaker-Worthington subsidiary. The agreement also contemplates that Hawker-Siddeley would make an offer to purchase the publicly held shares of Onan's common stock at the same price. Hawker-Siddeley would purchase sufficient shares of class B common stock from Studebaker-Worthington so that when combined with the common stock tendered, Studebaker-Worthington and Hawker-Siddeley would be owners of equal numbers of shares of Onan. Onan has 600,000 publicly-held shares outstanding and 2.4 million shares of class B common stock are presently owned by Studebaker-Worthington and are convertible into common stock on a one-for-one basis. If all publicly held Onan shares are tendered, Studebaker would sell 900,000 of its Onan class B shares to Hawker, giving both firms 1.5 million shares.

GE, Osram, Telefunken End Talks

Talks have collapsed on General Electric's acquiring AEG-Telefunken's stake in Osram—a West German bulb manufacturer. According to industry sources, the main problem was that General Electric was not European and the German cartel office was likely to oppose the sale of more Osram shares to another bulb producer on the grounds of reduced market competition. The negotiations to increase GE's share started early in 1974. AEG said the talks were started to secure Osram's future. Siemens owns 42.77 per cent of Osram, AEG holds 35.78 per cent and General Electric owns 21.45 per cent. Osram's position on the German market, where it already holds nearly 50 per cent of total bulb sales, would have become too powerful with GE in control, the cartel notes. Philips of the Netherlands, in second position, has only a 25-per-cent market share, the office adds.

Alaska Interstate Sweetens Bid

Alaska Interstate is now offering to buy up to 1.2 million common shares, or about 41 per cent of the outstanding shares, of Apco Oil for $32.50 each. This is $6 a share higher than its initial offer on July 7, at which time it sought 1.5 million shares of Apco common. Northwest Energy, which is offering $30 a share for 1.5 million Apco shares, has filed counter-suit against Alaska Interstate chairman Charles Hong seeking injunctive relief and unspecified monetary damages over the competing tender offer. The suit also asks that Alaska Interstate be enjoined for five years from voting any of its 7.5-per-cent stock ownership in Northwest Energy. The company charges that Alaska Interstate violated federal securities laws and state laws in attempting to gain control of Apco through its tender offer and, through control of Apco, control of Northwest Energy. Alaska Interstate and Apco each own 1.5 per cent of Northwest Energy stock.

Company Reports

American Can

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	727.8	731.4
Profits (millions)	16.4	26.3
Per Share	0.53	1.44
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	1,379.8	1,355.1
Profits (millions)	31.8	44.0
Per Share	1.70	2.39

American Cyanamid

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	496.6	448.3
Profits (millions)	a39.6	a38.1
Per Share	a0.83	a0.80
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	958.7	859.3
Profits (millions)	a78.2	a73.0
Per Share	a1.64	a1.53

Bankers Trust

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Profits (millions)	a16.7	a16.5
Per Share	a1.59	a1.59
Profits (millions)	b16.5	b16.6
Per Share	b1.57	b1.50
First Half		
Profits (millions)	a38.1	a34.3
Per Share	a3.63	a3.39
Profits (millions)	b37.5	b32.9
Per Share	b3.57	b3.15

a—Before securities transactions
b—After securities transactions

Crane

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	288.4	306.2
Profits (millions)	16.3	15.7
Per Share	3.22	3.04
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	569.7	564.1
Profits (millions)	31.2	22.9
Per Share	6.15	4.41

First Chicago

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Profits (millions)	a22.9	a26.1
Per Share	a0.73	a0.66
Profits (millions)	b29.2	b26.0
Per Share	b0.74	b0.66
First Half		
Profits (millions)	a57.8	a50.0
Per Share	a1.46	a1.27
Profits (millions)	b58.9	b50.5
Per Share	b1.49	b1.28

a—Before securities transactions
b—After securities transactions

First International Bancshares

First Half	1975	1974
Profits (millions)	a25.3	a21.7
Per Share	a1.77	a1.52
Profits (millions)	b25.4	b22.6
Per Share	b1.78	b1.58

a—Before securities transactions
b—After securities transactions

Fruehauf

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	281.6	337.1
Profits (millions)	5.4	4.7
Per Share	0.46	0.40
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	538.7	657.7
Profits (millions)	7.8	8.8
Per Share	0.66	0.74

Kimberley-Clark

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	379.0	360.0
Profits (millions)	24.3	28.0
Per Share	1.04	1.20
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	757.0	725.0
Profits (millions)	50.7	55.4
Per Share	2.18	2.38

Koppers

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	260.2	224.2
Profits (millions)	14.7	12.3
Per Share	2.50	2.11
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	476.7	382.8
Profits (millions)	23.3	18.7
Per Share	3.95	3.18

Manufacturers Hanover

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Profits (millions)	a37.2	a31.4
Per Share	a1.26	a1.06
Profits (millions)	b33.9	b31.5
Per Share	b1.14	b1.06
First Half		
Profits (millions)	a76.3	a62.6
Per Share	a2.57	a2.11
Profits (millions)	b86.5	b63.1
Per Share	b2.91	b2.12

a—Before securities transactions
b—After securities transactions

McGraw-Edison

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	218.6	246.2
Profits (millions)	9.6	5.1
Per Share	0.59	0.32
First Half		
Profits (millions)	18.7	10.5
Per Share	1.15	0.65

Merrill Lynch

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	261.5	175.1
Profits (millions)	39.7	2.7
Per Share	0.83	0.07
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	529.6	365.2
Profits (millions)	63.1	10.5
Per Share	1.77	0.29

Mellon National

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Profits (millions)	a16.7	a15.4
Per Share	a1.70	a1.57
Profits (millions)	b16.3	b14.2
Per Share	b1.66	b1.44
First Half		
Profits (millions)	a34.5	a30.7
Per Share	a3.52	a3.13
Profits (millions)	b33.7	b29.4
Per Share	b3.44	b3.00

a—Before securities transactions
b—After securities transactions

NCR

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	516.5	477.3
Profits (millions)	18.5	19.8
Per Share	0.76	0.84
Per Share Diluted	0.73	0.81
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	995.4	864.5
Profits (millions)	32.8	31.9
Per Share	1.35	1.35
Per Share Diluted	1.32	1.32

Ralston Purina

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	764.3	731.8
Profits (millions)	25.0	23.1
Per Share	0.70	0.65
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	2,353.4	2,220.1
Profits (millions)	71.5	69.2
Per Share	2.01	1.95

RCA

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	1,155.0	1,145.9
Profits (millions)	26.8	35.2
Per Share	0.34	0.45
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	2,245.3	2,227.5
Profits (millions)	43.8	66.5
Per Share	0.55	0.85

Reynolds Metals

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	419.6	530.6
Profits (millions)	9.8	29.0
Per Share	0.52	1.53
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	798.7	968.4
Profits (millions)	21.2	44.7
Per Share	1.13	2.49

Republic Steel

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	615.7	713.1
Profits (millions)	21.8	36.9
Per Share	1.35	2.28
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	1,297.2	1,303.9
Profits (millions)	55.5	58.4
Per Share	3.43	3.61

Security Pacific

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	260.2	224.2
Profits (millions)	a17.2	a18.2
Per Share	a0.83	a0.90
Profits (millions)	b17.4	b18.2
Per Share	b0.84	b0.90
First Half		
Profits (millions)	a33.9	a30.3
Per Share	a1.64	a1.50
Profits (millions)	b34.1	b30.3
Per Share	b1.65	b1.50

Scott Paper

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	282.7	264.9
Profits (millions)	13.97	15.6
Per Share	0.40	0.45
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	563.6	528.9
Profits (millions)	25.4	29.1
Per Share	0.73	0.84

Springs Mills

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	127.3	147.0
Profits (millions)	2.3	4.9
Per Share	0.27	0.55
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	234.2	285.1
Profits (millions)	1.6	9.5
Per Share	0.19	1.09

U.S. Bancorp

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Profits (millions)	a5.9	a5.5
Per Share	a0.72	a0.69
Profits (millions)	b5.9	b5.5
Per Share	b0.73	b0.68
First Half		
Profits (millions)	a12.2	a11.4
Per Share	a1.50	a1.41
Profits (millions)	b12.1	b11.4
Per Share	b1.50	b1.41

Japan Trade Gap Narrows in June

TOKYO, July 15 (AP-DJ).—Japan recorded a $47.3-million trade deficit on a customs clearance basis during June, compared with a deficit of $666.1 million a year earlier, the Finance Ministry said today.

Exports totaled $4.459 billion, free on board, down from $4.849 billion a year earlier, while imports aggregated $4.506 billion, including cost, insurance and freight, down from $5.515 billion a year earlier.

After seasonal adjustment, exports were listed as $4.4 billion down from $4.449 billion in May, and imports as $4.362 billion, down from $4.559 billion.

The seasonally-adjusted trade balance showed a surplus of $38.6 million during the month against a deficit of $110 million in May.

In another report, the Bank of Japan said the wholesale price index (1970 equals 100) stood at 155.7 in June, down 0.1 per cent from May but up 2.2 per cent from a year earlier.

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Iran-Pan Am Deal Is Put In Question

Airline Officials Told Plan Is Under Review

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP-DJ).—Iran may be backing away from a deal involving the financial restructuring of Pan American World Airways and an infusion of $300 million into the ailing carrier.

Iranian officials in Tehran last week informed a visiting group of Pan Am executives and officials of financial institutions involved in the situation that Iran had placed the entire transaction under review, sources close to the matter reported.

News of this development apparently came as a surprise to the U.S. parties as the Shah of Iran and other government officials previously had indicated that the deal was set, with only the need to resolve unspecified minor details delaying the signing of the agreement in principle. Iranian officials had indicated as recently as six weeks ago that it would be signed within "a couple weeks."

The Pan Am officials headed by chairman William Seawell had gone to Tehran earlier this month to inquire into the mysterious delay and try to speed the signing. At one time in early May Mr. Seawell was within a couple of hours of catching a flight to Mexico City to sign the agreement only to have it called off at the last minute by the Iranians.

Sources close to the transaction said the review by Iran apparently is part of an effort by that government to reappraise all of the massive financial commitments it had tentatively become involved in over the last year or two.

After 8 Months of Decline

U.S. Industrial Output Rises 0.4%

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP-DJ).—U.S. industrial production in June rose 0.4 per cent following eight consecutive months of decline, the Federal Reserve Board reported today.

The report said the production increase was the best evidence to date that the recession has ended and an economic upturn has begun.

Production had been falling steadily since last September before turning around in June. In contrast to the 0.4-per-cent rise last month, the industrial production index declined 0.3 per cent in May following much sharper declines in earlier months.

The Fed reported that the index of industrial production rose to a seasonally-adjusted 110 per cent of the 1967 average in June from 109.6 per cent in May. Even with that increase, the index stood 12.6 per cent below the level of June 1974.

The Fed said its index of industrial production rose on the strength of increased output of consumer goods and nondurable industrial materials. The increase was the largest since a 0.6-per-cent rise in May, 1974.

The latest increase, although not conclusive evidence that a recovery is under way, is the strongest evidence yet of such a turnaround.

The board said auto assemblies rose 8 per cent during June to an annual rate of 7.2 million units and further increases in auto output are scheduled for July.

Production of other consumer durable goods was mostly little changed during the month, although production of household appliances also advanced, the Fed said.

In the materials industries, output increased sharply in the textile, paper and chemical group, indicating an apparent end to the reduction of stocks on hand in those industries.

But production of heavy materials such as steel declined, indicating those businesses are still trying to work off excess stocks, the Fed said.

Industrial production has dropped 14 per cent since last November, [illegible] 12.6-per-cent decline in the 1957-58 recession and is the biggest since a 29-per-cent drop in 1945.

Dow Index Hits High for Year As Trading Booms on Wall St.

NEW YORK, July 15 (IHT).—Trading picked up sharply on the New York Stock Exchange today, but prices advanced only moderately for the second consecutive day.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 5.95 points to 831.81, a new high for the year. The previous 1975 high point was 878.99, set on June 30.

About 980 issues gained to 535 declines.

Volume soared to 28.34 million shares from 21.9 million yesterday.

Most of the strength was attributed to internal market factors, although analysts said investors were probably encouraged late in the session by the first monthly rise in industrial production since September 1974.

Pan American World Airways was one of the most active issues on the Big Board; falling 5/8 to 3 3/4. The airline confirmed a report that Iran is reviewing its proposed financing arrangement with Pan Am.

Raybestos-Manhattan gained 3 3/4 to 26 3/4 after the company reported a substantially higher second-quarter net.

Among large block trades, 124,500 shares of Eaton traded at 26, up 1/4, with the issue closing at 27 1/8.

United Brands jumped 1 1/4 to 6 3/4. Dow Jones news service and the Wall Street Journal reported that Securities and Exchange Commission documents show "very pronounced interest by a half-dozen parties in holding or acquiring large positions in United Brands stock."

Iowa Beef Processors rose 2 to 34. The company said it knew of no reason for the stock's gain.

Merrill Lynch rose 1/4 to 19 3/4 on 116,600 shares after reporting sharply higher quarterly profits.

Apco Oil, a merger candidate, climbed 1 1/2 to 21 1/8. Alaska Interstate said it raised its tender offer to buy 1.2 million Apco shares. Alaska Interstate rose 3/8 to 16 7/8.

Northwest Energy, which also is seeking Apco shares, eased 1/2 to 26 1/8.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.72 to 96.86.

On the over the counter market the NASDAQ industrial average rose 0.43 to 93.79.

In Chicago renewed rumors that Russia again was buying grains from the United States sparked a strong demand for grain futures on the Board of Trade.

Specialty Products Seen Subject of Complaint

U.S. Steel Firms May Seek Import Study

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP-DJ).—Specialty U.S. steel producers are expected to ask the U.S. International Trade Commission this week to investigate imports of stainless and tool steels from Japan, Sweden and other countries.

A Japanese steel industry representative said he has been informed that Allegheny Ludlum Industries of Pittsburgh and other steel producers would file their import complaint with the ITC and would seek government action to raise import duties, impose import quotas or take other action to slow imports of the special types of steel.

ITC officials said they already have several inquiries under way in which domestic industry groups are seeking what used to be called "escape clause" action by the government to hold down imports.

ITC sources said they expect the specialty steel producers to file their petition later this week and added that similar complaints may be received later from producers of footwear and such food products as shrimp and asparagus.

Under the 1974 Trade Act, the ITC has up to six months to investigate each such complaint and to recommend to the White House what should be done about imports, if the ITC determines that domestic industries are being injured.

In such cases, the President decides on the remedy, which could be higher U.S. tariff rates, import quotas, trade adjustment assistance for companies and worker groups, or a government effort to negotiate an international agreement that would restrain imports of specific articles.

Swiss Trade in Surplus

BERN, July 15 (Reuters).—Switzerland's foreign trade recorded a surplus of 112.2 million francs in June compared with deficits of 58 million francs in May and 674.6 million in June last year, the Federal Customs Office said. This is the first surplus since November 1968, it added.

Danish Prices Up 3.7%

COPENHAGEN, July 15 (AP-DJ).—Consumer prices rose 0.4 per cent in Denmark during June, down from the 1.4-per-cent rise in May, the bureau of statistics announced today. For the first six months of the year, prices rose 3.7 per cent.

Republic National Bank of New York

Consolidated Statement of Condition

JUNE 30

ASSETS	1975	1974
Cash and due from banks	$ 66,396,868	$ 50,484,989
Interest bearing deposits with banks	156,187,034	103,082,094
Precious metals	24,737,284	18,172,999
Investment securities:		
U.S. Government obligations	16,164,605	18,698,286
Obligations of U.S. Government agencies	56,798,399	63,936,778
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	135,463,313	106,129,625
Other	27,387,906	33,182,367
Total investment securities	235,814,223	221,947,056
Federal funds sold	42,500,000	65,200,000
Loans	640,977,140	518,478,085
Customers' liability under acceptances	77,874,934	45,909,972
Bank premises and equipment	13,057,673	12,600,522
Accrued interest receivable	19,037,643	15,090,242
Other assets	43,324,127	44,544,179
	$1,319,906,926	$1,095,510,138
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL		
Deposits	$1,044,256,264	$ 897,078,583
Federal funds purchased	—	—
Other liabilities for borrowed money	3,352,023	6,800,658
Acceptances outstanding	78,313,716	46,648,166
Mortgages payable	2,652,900	2,742,142
Accrued interest payable	37,408,419	26,549,163
Other liabilities	11,237,709	9,278,934
Unearned income	12,985,342	9,064,211
Allowance for possible loan losses	9,091,210	8,096,134
CAPITAL FUNDS		
Capital notes	808,000	808,000
Stockholders' equity:		
Capital stock	21,482,080	21,482,080
Surplus	43,602,511	22,466,261
Surplus representing convertible capital note obligation assumed by parent corporation	14,052,000	14,980,000
Undivided profits	40,664,752	29,515,806
Total stockholders' equity	119,801,343	88,444,147
Total capital funds	120,609,343	89,252,147
	$1,319,906,926	$1,095,510,138
Letters of credit outstanding	$ 40,992,776	$ 58,360,808

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
80½	46⅞	AbbLab 1.44	18	105	82⅛	81⅝	82	+ ⅜
		AbbtLab wi		1	41	41	41	
47	33⅞	ACF In 2.60	9	24	47¼	46½	46½	— ⅛
10⅝	7	AcmeClv .50	5	8	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
4⅞	1¾	AdmDg .04e	10	124	4¼	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
10½	7⅞	AdmEx .77e		25	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
6⅛	2⅞	Adms Millis		126	6¼	5⅝	5⅞	
9⅝	3¼	Addressog	83	276	8¾	8	8⅜	— ⅛
10	7¼	AdvInv .26e		63	9½	9	9	
29⅞	20	AetnaLf 1.08	12	335	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	+ ⅜
43⅞	37	AetnaLf pf 2		2	41	40½	41	
12	6⅛	Ahmans .20	7	41	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
4⅜	1⅜	Aileen Inc	11	84	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
79⅝	44¾	AirPrd .20b	19	219	75¼	74½	75	
13½	4⅞	AirbnFrt .50	10	137	12⅝	11⅝	12	+ ⅜
23⅝	10½	Aircoinc .90	7	203	23¼	22⅝	22¾	— ⅛
2⅞	1	AJ Industris	7	272	3¼	2⅞	3¼	+ ⅜
17¼	10½	Akzona 1.20	40	40	16	15½	15⅞	+ ½
84½	69½	AlaP pf8.29		z20	79	78½	78½	
17⅝	9	Alaska Intrs	12	144	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	+ ⅜
18¾	13⅞	AlbanyIn .60	5	8	17½	17	17	— ½
8¼	4⅝	AlbertoC .36	22	20	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅛
20⅛	12¼	Albertsn .60	10	239	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
26	18⅞	AlcanAlu .80	7	233	26⅝	26	26¼	+ ⅜
12⅝	7½	AlcoStd .48	5	116	13	12½	12⅞	+ ⅜
29	15¼	AlconLb .24	26	34	26⅝	26	26	— ⅜
6⅝	2½	Alexdrs .16e	12	227	6⅝	6⅜	6½	
6⅝	3	AlisnMr .43e	25	88	5⅞	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
11⅞	6⅞	AllegCp .45e	10	20	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
26⅞	20⅝	AllgLud 1.80	3	59	25⅝	24⅞	25¼	+ ⅛
36⅞	31⅝	AllgLud pf 3		3	35⅝	35⅞	35⅝	+ ⅛
18⅞	12⅝	AllgPw 1.52	9	113	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
11½	4⅞	AllenGrp .40	13	99	11⅛	11⅛	11½	
42	27	AlldCh 1.80	8	262	38¼	37	33	+ 1
15⅝	8⅝	AlldMnt .54	9	16	15	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
15⅝	12½	AlldProd	5	30	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
40¾	15⅞	AlldStr 1.50	9	286	40½	39¾	40¼	+ ½
4	2⅞	Alld Supmkt		29	2¼	2⅝	2¼	
12¾	6⅝	AllisChal .26	7	48	12¾	12½	12¾	
8	5⅛	AllrtAut .56	7	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
12½	7⅛	Alpha PI .72	5	23	11¾	11¼	11½	
50¼	27⅞	Alcoa 1.34	10	117	46⅞	46⅛	46⅝	+ ⅛
46⅞	26¼	AmalgSug 3	3	39	40	39	37	— ⅝
56¼	28¾	Amax 1.75	9	216	53⅝	53⅛	53⅜	+ ⅜
135½	77	Amax pf5.25		2	129¼	129¼	129¼	+ ¼
15	6	AMBAC .60	7	65	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3	Amcord .26	7	146	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
18¾	13¾	Amerce 1.20	5	4	17½	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
33½	26⅝	Amrc pf2.60		3	32¾	32¼	32¼	— ⅜
22⅝	15⅛	A Hess .30b	5	1209	22½	21½	22⅛	+ 1⅛
55½	42	A Hes pf3.50		76	55½	54	55½	+ 2¼
21¾	7⅞	AAirFilt .44	13	90	21⅞	20¾	21	
10⅝	5¼	Am Airlin	30	1073	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅜
14⅞	3¾	A Baker .40		58	14¾	14⅛	14¾	+ ¾
42⅞	30½	A Brnds 2.68	6	180	43⅝	42⅝	42½	+ ¼
27⅝	13⅛	AmBdcst .80	8	1321	23	22½	22⅞	+ ⅜
11⅝	5	AmBldM .56	9	19	11¾	11	11⅝	+ ⅝
34½	28	A Can 2.20a	6	157	30¾	30	30¼	
23¼	18¾	A Can pf1.75		1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	
3⅝	1½	AmCen Mtg		14	2⅞	2½	2⅞	+ ⅛
19¼	13¾	A Chain 1.20	6	17	18¼	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
30½	20⅝	A Cyan 1.50	8	349	28	27¾	28	+ ⅜
13	8	AmDist .12p	6	23	8	8	8	— ⅛
29⅝	16½	A DisTel .52	13	46	27⅞	27⅜	27¼	— ⅛
4⅞	2¼	AmDualVt		24	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
13	11	ADul pf.54a		3	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ¼
21	14½	AmElPw 2	9	539	20¼	20	20⅛	
12¼	3⅝	AFamily .24	8	53	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
6	3¼	AmFin .20	24	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
24¾	20⅝	AGIBd 1.98e		42	23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ¼
17¾	14⅝	AGenCv 1.32		22	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
13⅝	9	A GnIns .60	6	23	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
22½	17½	A Gin pf1.80		25	22½	22⅜	22¼	
16½	8⅝	AmHoist .70	6	103	15⅞	15½	15½	— ⅛
43¼	27¾	A Home .83	26	1867	39⅝	38½	38½	— 1⅛
191½	128	A Home pf 2		3	176½	175	175	— 2¾
38½	25⅞	AmHosp .30	25	147	33¾	33	33¼	—
4	1⅞	Am Invest		38	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	3½	A Medici .12	9	185	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
7¼	1¾	A Medicorp	8	350	7¼	7	7	— ¼
7¼	3⅝	Am Motors		649	7⅝	7	7⅛	— ⅛
38¾	32½	ANatG 2.54b	7	121	34¼	33⅞	34⅛	+ ¼
9¼	3⅝	Am Sealing	17	11	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
15¾	5⅝	AmShip .68b	588	35	12⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
15⅞	8⅛	AmStand .80	7	458	16½	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅝
55	47⅝	A Std pf4.75		8	55	54½	54½	+ ⅛
9⅝	6	AmSteril .28	12	96	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	+ ⅝
28⅝	24⅞	Am Stores	8	23	28⅝	28½	28½	
52	44¾	AmT&T 3.40	10	1402	50⅞	50½	50⅝	+ ⅛
56⅝	49	AmT&T pf 4		161	54⅞	54⅜	54⅝	+ ⅛
46¾	40½	ATT pfB3.74		30	45	44½	44⅝	+ ⅛
46	39¼	ATT pfA3.64		8	44⅛	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
10½	8⅛	AWatWk .64	5	13	9⅝	9½	9½	
16½	14	AW4.1pf 1.43		z1510	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	
20⅝	8½	Ameron 1	5	9	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	2⅝	AmesD .10e	5	5	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
19⅞	10⅝	Ametek 1	8	73	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅜
22	9⅝	AMF In 1.24	15	166	21¼	20⅞	21	
22	7⅞	Amfac Inc 1	4	99	18	16⅞	17¾	+ 1½
40⅞	27⅛	AMP Inc .37	30	236	34⅝	33⅞	34⅛	+ ⅛
14	6⅝	Ampco .40a	5	62	14½	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
7	2⅝	Ampex Corp	7	1127	7⅝	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	1⅞	Amrep Corp		41	3⅞	3¼	3⅞	+ ⅜
31⅞	25½	Amstar 2.40	2	93	30⅞	30⅝	30¾	
8⅝	7⅞	Amstr pf.68		5	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
70	35¼	Amsted 3.60	6	43	70¼	69	69	— ⅞
8¾	5⅝	Amtel .32	4	36	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
20¾	13½	Anacond .60	6	269	18⅞	17¾	18⅝	+ ½
22⅝	14	AnchrH 1.20	9	18	22¼	22	22¼	+ ¼
34½	20⅝	AnderClay 1	7	9	32¾	32½	32⅝	+ ⅛
7⅞	4½	Angelica .12	10	65	8	7½	8	— ½
22⅛	13¾	AnsulCo .62t	4	79	17¼	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
14¾	9⅛	Apache .50	9	112	14⅞	14⅜	14½	
20	9½	ApcoOil .49t	10	1171	21¾	21⅛	21⅛	+ 1½
4⅛	11-16	Apeco Corp		132	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
26⅝	9⅛	APL Cp 1.20	7	36	25⅝	24⅝	24¾	+ ⅛
13	12⅛	APL Co wi		19	12⅝	12½	12½	+ ⅜
20½	9	APL pfC1.06		3	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ⅝
3⅞	1¼	Applid Mag		33	3½	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
91	48¾	ARA Sv 1.46	15	7	84	83½	83½	— 1
11⅝	6⅞	ArcataN .36	8	36	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
34½	16½	ArchrD .25b	17	112	33⅝	32⅞	33⅜	+ ⅛
4⅞	1⅜	Arctic Entr		49	3½	3¼	3½	+ ¼
4⅞	2¼	Aristar		39	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
16⅞	11⅞	ArizPSv 1.36	7	341	16⅞	16	16⅝	+ ⅜
6⅞	4⅝	ArBest .22b		21	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
28⅝	20⅝	ArkLGs 1.70	7	140	28½	27⅞	28½	+ ⅜
3⅝	1⅞	Arlen RltyD		360	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
7	5⅝	Armada Cp	6	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
34	23	Armco 1.60a	4	142	29¾	28¾	29¼	
30¼	22⅞	Arm pf2.10		2	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
53	43½	Armr pf4.75		z30	47½	47½	47½	
28	20¼	ArmstCk .80	24	81	26½	26⅛	25⅞	+ ⅛
17⅛	10⅞	Armst Rub	13	19	14¼	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
14	10½	AroCorp 1	6	5	13⅛	13	13⅛	
8½	5⅞	Arvin .22t	30	118	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ⅛
47¾	35⅝	ASA Ltd .60		223	46⅞	45⅝	46	— ¾
19¾	13⅝	Asarco 1.50	5	246	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
24⅛	16½	AshlOil 1.50	5	395	24⅞	24	24⅞	+ ⅝
46¼	36¼	AshlO pf2.40		1	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+ 1⅛
31¼	16¼	AsdDrG 1.40	12	151	30½	29¾	30½	+ ⅝
10¼	5¾	Athlone .40	3	113	9¼	9	9¼	
5⅞	2½	Atlico 1.50e		44	4	3⅝	4	
19½	12⅛	AtlCySi 1.59	7	28	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
108½	75½	AtlRich 2.50	14	475	110	108⅞	109¼	+ 1¼
51	43	AtlRc pf3.75		z10	48	48	48	+ 1
182	129	AtlRch pf 3		5	185¼	184	185	+ 3¼
72	52	AtlRc pf2.80		81	73¼	72¼	73	+ 1¼
5⅛	1⅝	Atlas Corp		396	4⅛	4	4	
8⅝	3⅝	ATO Inc .20	6	239	9	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅜
63⅞	27¼	AutDat .20e	35	141	65	64½	64⅞	+ 1½
5½	1¾	Autom Ind	7	319	5⅞	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
7½	2¼	Avco Corp		232	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
1½	⅜	Avco Cp wt		14	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
23¼	9¾	AvcoCp pf		71	22½	21⅞	22½	+ ½
38¾	21¾	AveryPd .30	20	112	30	29¾	29⅞	— ⅜
9⅞	5⅛	Avis Inc	11	28	8½	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅜
9½	4⅝	Avnetinc .40	5	372	9⅛	8⅞	9	
47⅛	27¼	Avnet pf2.50		1	45	45	45	— ½
51¼	27⅛	AvonPd 1.40	25	524	49½	48¼	49½	+ 1
24½	12⅛	AztecOG .30	19	453	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+ 1⅛

B

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
27⅞	13½	BabckW .80	9	146	26¼	25⅝	25¾	
7¼	3	Bache .20e	14	312	7¼	6⅞	7	
11½	4½	BakerIn .20	11	191	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
55¾	32	BakerOil .52	22	91	54⅞	54⅛	54⅞	+ ⅝
11⅞	6⅛	BaldDH .60	7	12	11⅛	11	11	
20	11⅞	Ball Co .60	9	15	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅝
22¼	15½	BalGE 1.96	7	184	22⅛	21⅞	22	
13⅞	11½	BanCal 1.34	5	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
41¼	25⅝	Bandag Inc	25	169	36⅞	36⅜	36⅛	— ⅛
6	2⅝	Bangr Punt		61	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
17	9	BangP pf 2		2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
34	24½	BkofNY 2.20	6	38	33⅝	33	33⅝	— ⅝
13⅞	9⅝	Bk of Va .58	6	37	12⅞	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
41	31¾	BankTr 3	6	107	39⅞	39½	39⅞	+ ⅛
30	19⅛	BarbOil 1.60		72	30⅝	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	11¼	BardCR .20	16	73	16⅞	15⅞	16⅝	+ ¾
11½	6⅝	Basicinc .60	4	10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
31⅞	14½	BatesMf .20	3	57	26⅛	25⅛	25⅝	— ⅜
39½	21⅜	BauschL .60	17	270	38¼	37¼	37⅞	— ⅛
51⅞	31½	BaxtLab .19	35	201	46⅛	46⅛	45⅞	— ⅜
18	14½	BayStG 1.80	5	15	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
4⅞	3¼	BaykCig .24		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
24⅝	14¾	Bearing .32	10	30	22¾	22¾	22⅞	— ⅞
24⅝	14⅛	BeatFds .72	13	504	23¼	22¼	22¾	— ⅛
116½	75	BeatFd pf 4		1	112½	112½	112½	— 2½
38⅝	17⅞	Beckmn .50	16	133	36⅜	35	36⅝	+ 1⅛
37⅞	28	BectDick .40	20	183	37¼	36⅞	37	
14⅝	6⅞	BeechA .70	6	137	14½	13⅞	14⅛	— ⅛
31	15	Beker .28	4	1129	26¼	22½	23½	— 2⅞
22	11¼	BelcoP .30e	4	179	21⅞	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
16¼	12¼	Belden 1.20	7	14	16	15½	16	+ ¼
8½	5¼	BeldHe .30b	11	47	8¼	8	8⅛	— ⅛
22	10⅛	Bell How .84	9	167	22½	21¼	21⅞	— ⅛
18	13⅛	BemisCo 1b	5	11	16⅞	16⅛	16⅝	— ⅛
43	21¾	Bendix 1.80	9	228	44½	43½	44	+ 1
64	35	Bendix pf 3		26	65⅞	65	66	+ 2¼
21¾	14⅛	BenflCp 1.25	6	139	20	19¾	19⅞	— ⅛
52	37½	Benef pf4.50		z250	49	49	49	— 1
51⅛	38	Benef pf4.30		2	50	49¼	50	+ ½
7⅞	3	BenfStd Mtg		25	4	3¼	3⅞	+ ½
3⅞	2⅛	Beng:B .07e	6	148	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
5	2⅛	Berkey Pho		134	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	2½	Best Prod	14	294	10	9¼	10	+ ⅞
40¼	24¾	BeinSil 2a	4	169	37	36½	36⅝	+ ¼
63	35⅝	BigThre .48	23	254	59⅞	59	59⅞	— ⅜
36⅞	20⅛	BlackDr .40	28	1131	30½	29½	29⅞	— ⅜
5⅞	3⅞	BlairJhn .32	26	18	5½	5⅜	5½	
15⅛	10¼	BlisLau 1.10	5	7	14⅜	14½	14⅜	+ ¼
16½	10⅝	BlockHR .40	10	277	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
33¾	12½	BlueBell .80	10	94	33¾	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅜
2⅞	1⅜	Bobbie Brks		77	3	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
31⅞	15⅛	Boeing .30	9	386	30⅞	29⅞	30⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	18½	BoiseCas .65	9	2314	27½	26⅞	27⅛	+ 1⅛
22	15⅜	BkMont 1.52		4	20¼	20	20⅛	— ¼
26⅞	20½	Borden 1.30	9	157	24⅞	24½	24½	
19½	13⅛	BorWar 1.35	9	131	19¾	19½	19⅝	+ ⅜
3⅞	1¼	Bormans	6	13	3	3	3⅛	
24⅛	15⅛	BosEd 2.44	8	22	22⅞	22¼	22¾	— ⅛
10⅞	9⅞	BosE pf1.17		66	10½	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
8¾	5	Braniff .20e	7	1471	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
50	35½	BriggsS 1.60	16	34	50⅞	49½	50⅞	+ ⅞
69	46½	BristMy 1.60	17	303	67⅝	66⅞	67¼	— ⅛
44¾	33	BristM pf 2		28	46	44⅞	44⅞	+ ⅞
12¼	4½	BritPet .40e	4	231	12⅛	12	12	+ ¼
20	12¾	Brkwy Gls 1	8	137	20½	19½	20⅛	+ ⅜
17	11⅞	BklyUG 1.72	6	39	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
11⅛	9½	Brown Co	2	9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ¼
19⅝	13½	BwnGp 1.20	5	64	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
8⅞	4⅞	BwnShrp .20	5	21	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
9½	5	BrwnFer .20	3	376	9⅞	8⅞	9	— ⅛
15¾	9	Brunswk .40	10	195	14⅞	14½	14⅝	
16	9¼	BrushW .40	6	2	14½	14½	14½	
7	3½	BT Mtg .20e		23	4	3¾	4	+ ¼
51¼	28	BucyErie 1	19	779	48⅞	47	47⅝	+ ⅜
10⅞	7⅞	BuddCo .60	12	27	10⅝	10½	10½	
54⅛	50¾	BuddCo pf 5		z20	54	54	54	— ½
5⅛	4⅞	BudCa pf.60		14	5	5	5	
4¼	2⅞	Budget Ind		7	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
27¼	12	BuffFor 1.20	20	26	27	26	26	— ⅞
9⅝	6⅛	BulovaW .20	6	74	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅜
22⅛	18½	BunkHil 1.86		17	20	20	20	
7½	3½	BunkrRa .40	55	68	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
15	9⅞	Bunkr pf1.50		6	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ⅜
25¼	14½	Burlind 1.20	12	201	26	25¾	25⅞	+ ⅛
42⅞	33	BurlNor 1.70	6	118	38⅞	38	38½	+ ⅜
7⅞	6⅝	BurlNo pf.55		7	7⅛	7	7⅛	
21⅞	14¾	Burndy .72	11	21	21⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
110¾	61⅛	Burrghs .60	28	242	107⅝	107½	107½	— ¼

C

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5½	2½	CabCab For		62	4½	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	13¾	Cabot Cp .92	144	23	22¾	22¾	23	— ¼
3⅛	1⅝	Cadence Ind		363	2⅞	2½	2⅞	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅞	Caesars Wrl	8	75	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Cal Finanl		49	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
16⅞	13⅛	CalP Ut 1.52	7	14	16½	16¼	16½	+ ¼
18⅛	7½	Callahn .39r	15	140	13¼	17½	17½	— ⅛
3¾	1⅝	Camrm Brn		24	2¾	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
36¼	26½	CamRL .60a	19	61	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝	— ¼
34	27⅝	CamSp 1.24	12	150	33⅞	33	33½	+ ⅝
53	32	CanSouRy 3	8	y110	54⅞	53½	53⅛	+ 2
17½	13¾	CdnPac .86e	6	164	15⅞	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
11⅝	7¾	CanalR 1.10	9	10	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅜
43½	22	CapCit Com	15	14	43	42¾	43	+ ¾
28⅝	21½	Cap Hold .34	15	36	26¾	26½	26½	
3⅞	1¾	Capit Mtg		12	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	
47¾	29¼	Carbor 1.70	6	89	45¾	44¾	45	— ¾
3	2	Carling OKe		9	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
14½	10¼	Carlisle .88	5	18	13¼	13	13⅛	
7½	4⅝	CarcFrg .20	91	44	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
18⅝	11	CaroPw 1.60	7	218	17	16¾	16⅞	
25¾	24½	CarP pf2.67		28	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
24¾	15⅛	CarTec 1.60	5	36	24¾	24	24⅞	— ⅛
13½	6⅞	CarrCo .52	46	422	12	11½	12	+ ⅜
23¼	10⅝	CarrGn .90e		4	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	
24¼	13¼	Cart Hwl .20	14	1388	25	24¼	24⅞	+ 1
42	24¾	CartHw pf 2		141	42½	41⅝	42	+ 1
10½	6⅛	CortWall .40	9	568	10	8¼	8⅛	— 1⅛
9⅛	6½	CscNGs .72	71	16	8⅛	8⅜	8⅛	
17½	13¼	CestlCk .80b	5	298	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
69½	46	CaterTr 1.80	13	x517	69⅞	68½	69¼	+ 1⅛
54	26⅞	CBS 1.45	12	212	51¼	50⅜	50⅜	— ⅞
2⅞	⅞	CCI Corp		111	2¼	1⅞	2¼	+ ⅛
14¼	11½	Ceco Cp 1.15	5	14	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
35	25⅛	Celanse 2.80	8	226	37⅞	37¼	37⅜	— ⅛
51⅛	41	Celn pfA4.50		2	51	51	51	
10½	5	Centex .12	27	858	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛	— ⅜
19½	12½	CenHud 1.72	7	4	17⅝	17⅛	17⅜	+ ¼
17⅞	11¼	CenIlLt 1.60	8	33	16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
48	43½	CnILt pf4.50		z20	45	45	45	— 1
29½	25¼	CnILt pf2.87		z1850	28¼	28	28	
13½	9⅞	CenIlPS 1.20	9	70	15	13¾	13⅞	
20⅛	14½	CenLaE 1.25	8	298	18½	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅝
15	10⅛	CeMPw 1.34	11	32	14½	14⅛	14½	
18⅛	13⅛	CenSoW 1.16	10	927	17	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅛
16	10	CenSoya .60	11	124	15½	15	15¼	
22¼	16½	CenTel 1.20	9	192	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	
25	6½	Centrn Data	15	249	24¾	22⅞	24½	+ 1½
17⅛	11⅞	Cerro 1.20	8	32	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅛
12½	6¼	Cert-teed .60		44	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅜
20¼	10⅞	CessnaAir 1	7	108	20⅛	19¼	19⅞	— ½
18¼	10¼	Champint 1	6	213	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	
62	45	Chml pf3.50		z260	60½	60	60	— 2
19½	12⅞	Chml pf1.20		28	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
14	9	ChamSp .60	10	127	13⅛	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
34⅞	17¼	ChartCo .40e	4	53	31¼	30¼	31¼	+ 1⅛
6½	5⅛	ChartrCo wi		87	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
26¼	18½	Chartr NY 2	6	79	27½	26¾	27⅛	+ ¾
9½	7	ChaseFd .60		55	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
38½	26½	ChaseM 2.20	6	660	38¼	38⅛	38½	+ ⅜
6⅝	3½	ChasT 1.73e		134	5⅜	4½	4⅞	+ ⅛
7	5⅛	Chelsea .40a	9	13	6⅞	6	6⅞	
45⅞	22½	Chemin 1.10	6	110	45	44⅞	44⅞	+ ⅛
41¼	27½	ChmNY 2.88	6	233	42¼	41	42¼	+ 1
33	23	CheVa 1.80a	4	26	34½	34	34¼	— ¼
67	31¼	Chesbg 1.36	22	57	66	65	65⅞	+ 1
37½	26	Chessie 2.10	8	116	37⅞	36⅞	37¼	+ ⅞
16⅞	10¼	ChEastl .65	6	41	15	14½	15	+ ½
11¼	5⅝	ChiMilw Cp		110	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ½
55	10	Chi Milw pf		6	11¼	11¼	11⅛	+ ⅛
31½	23½	ChiPneuT 2	8	31	29¾	29⅝	29¾	+ ⅛
4½	2⅛	ChkFull .19t		56	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
6	2⅛	Chris Craft		35	5¼	5	5	
13	8½	Chromal .70	6	52	13	12⅞	13	
14½	7⅝	Chrysler		1410	14½	13⅞	14	— ⅜
2⅝	1⅜	Chrysler wt		67	2	1⅞	2	
3⅛	1	CI Mtg Gp		14	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
4⅞	2	CI Rlt Inv		26	2⅞	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	18⅞	CinBell 1.60	7	4	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
18½	14¼	CinnGE 1.64	8	92	17¼	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
48½	40¼	CinGE pf4		z10	44⅞	44⅜	44⅞	+ ⅜
25½	16⅝	CinMila 1.40	6	140	20¾	19¾	20½	+ ¾
36⅛	20⅞	CIT Fin 2.20	9	83	36½	35⅞	36⅛	+ 1
39	28⅞	Citicorp .78	13	2816	36¾	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
48⅞	36¼	CitiesSv 2.40	8	266	47½	48⅝	47⅝	+ ⅜
6	2½	CitzSR 1.17e		31	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
4⅞	1⅝	Citizns Mtg		8	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
9¼	4⅞	CityInvst .66	15	147	9	8¾	8¾	
	7-16	Cty Inv wt		17	15-16	15-16	15-16	
19½	11⅞	CityIn pf B2		28	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ½
18¼	11	CityIn pf1.31		1	13	13	13	+ ¼
34¼	22⅝	ClarkE 1.60	8	30	31⅞	31½	31⅛	— ⅛
14⅞	7⅜	ClarkOil .50		64	13⅛	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
7	2⅞	CLC Am .24	4	61	5⅛	5	5¼	+ ⅛
103½	65⅛	ClvClif 2.69a	17	30	100¾	99	100¼	+ 1¾
25⅝	23⅞	ClvElIl 2.43	6	51	27½	27⅛	27⅛	+ ¼
115¼	106½	ClevE pf 12		z170	113½	113	113½	+ 1½
13½	6¼	CorexCo .52	15	781	13⅛	12¾	12⅞	
8	3¼	CluetPea .30		132	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
11⅞	7⅞	CluetP pf		17	11⅞	11	11	— ¼
13⅝	6⅝	CMIInv Cp		208	12⅝	11¾	12⅝	+ 1½
6⅞	2⅞	CNA Finl		483	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	+ ¼
12⅞	6½	CNA pfA1.10		51	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ½
12	9½	CNA I 1.08a		22	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	
1⅞	½	CNA Larw		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11⅞	6¾	CNAL pf2.10		12	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ½
11⅝	5¾	CoastSt Gas	4	748	10¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅝
20⅞	15⅝	CstSG pf1.83		26	19½	18⅞	19	
17½	11½	CstSG pf1.19		30	16½	15⅞	15½	— ⅛
93⅞	53½	CocaCol 2.30	26	394	91⅞	89¾	89¾	— 1⅛
9⅞	4⅞	CocaBtlg .40	21	284	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
14	6½	ColdwBk .36	10	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
3⅞	1½	Colecn Ind		327	4⅞	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
34⅞	22	ColgPal .68	18	265	32½	31⅝	32⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	4¾	CollinAlk .40	41	127	9¼	9	9	— ¼
5¼	2⅛	Collins Fd	100	44	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
41½	24⅞	ColPenn .40	17	133	41¾	40⅞	41	— ⅛
22⅞	15½	ColoniSt 1.25	8	75	22⅝	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅛
35⅞	23¼	Coltind 2	3	101	31¼	31⅛	31⅛	+ ½
54⅞	41½	Colt pf4.25		26	49½	48⅞	49½	+ 1¼
21	16¼	Colt pf1.60		5	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
28⅛	22⅝	ColGas 2.05	8	53	27⅞	27½	27⅞	
55¼	49¾	ColGs pf5.62		24	55¼	55¼	55¼	
9⅝	2⅝	Colum Pict	22	521	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ½
22¼	12⅝	ColuSOh 2	8	60	21¾	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
5	1¾	Colwel Mtg		25	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	5	Combd Com	8	109	13	12½	12⅞	
57⅝	25⅝	CombE 1.90	14	205	54¾	53½	54¼	+ ¾
29⅝	22¾	ComwE 2.30	10	140	28	27⅝	27⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	7¾	ComEdA wi		10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
38⅞	25⅞	ComE pf2.87		4	29	29⅞	27	
23½	19	ComwE pf 2		1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
22¼	17⅝	ComE pf1.90		10	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
17⅞	16⅞	ComE pf1.42		10	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
12⅝	5½	ComwO .22f		615	11⅝	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅞
22	13¾	ComO pf1.72		7	21⅞	21⅛	21⅝	— ⅞
27⅞	9⅛	Compugrp	9	153	27½	26¼	26⅛	— ⅞
6⅞	1⅞	Compul Sci	22	126	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
46½	28⅝	Comsat 1	10	55	46¾	44¾	44⅞	— ⅝
9¼	3¼	ConAgra		12	9	8⅞	9	
24⅞	15¾	ConoM 1.28a	5	7	24½	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅜
13⅝	4½	Congole .20e		429	13⅝	12⅞	13¼	+ ⅝
16⅝	10¾	ConnM 1.60	10	29	15⅝	15	15¼	
22	10⅞	Conrac .60	16	170	22⅛	21	22½	+ 1½
14½	7½	ConEdis 1e	4	160	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
60¼	41½	ConEd pf 6		2	58	57¾	57¾	— ⅛
46⅝	36½	ConEd pf 5		13	43¾	42¾	43	+ ½
18¼	12¾	ConFds 1.35	56	402	17¼	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
56½	43½	ConF pf4.50		7	52	52	52	+ ½
15⅛	9⅛	ConFrgt .70	8	44	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ⅜
27	21⅞	ConNGs 2.18	7	39	25¼	24¾	24⅞	— ⅛
105½	103	CnG pf 10.96		z20	105½	105½	105½	
19¼	9⅞	ConsuPow 2	10	262	18¼	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
69	55	CnPw pf7.76		z130	69	68⅞	69	
69	55	CnPw pf7.72		z100	69½	69⅛	69⅛	+ ½
66½	51¾	CnPw pf7.45		z200	67	67	67	+ 1
76	49	ConPow pf 6		9	72	71¾	72	
		CnPw pf5.50		22	59½	58	59	
42½	31½	CnPw pf4.50		z250	41⅛	40½	41	— ¼
28⅞	23⅛	ConCan 1.80	6	283	23⅞	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅜
9½	7½	ContCop .80	2	59	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
43	32⅛	ContCp 2.60	13	167	42½	41⅞	42	— ¼
47	36¼	CIIC pfA2.50		11	46	46	46	+ ⅞
46⅝	35⅝	CIIC pfB2.50		5	46⅜	46⅛	46⅛	+ ⅜
43½	26⅞	ContICp 2.20	8	68	45	43½	45	+ 1⅛
10⅛	6¾	ContlIP 1.31e		81	8⅛	8⅜	8⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Contl Rlty		13	2⅞	2¼	2¼	
1¼	11-16	ConMtg .15e		183	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
71⅞	40⅛	ContOil 2	11	704	75	72	74½	+ 2⅞
14⅞	10	ContTele 1	10	220	13½	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
29	19⅝	Conwood 2	8	3	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	
4⅝	1⅝	CookUn .13r		107	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	— ⅛
57½	23⅞	CoopInd 1.44	10	158	54	53	52	— 1½
9⅝	4⅝	Cooper Lab		143	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
9¾	5¼	CoopTR .60		67	7	7	7	
12¾	10	CopT pf1.25		13	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
11½	7½	Copeind .60	11	168	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
30¼	19¼	CopwCp 1.80	4	39	28½	28	28⅛	+ ¼
3	1⅛	Cordura Cp		34	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
8⅞	4⅛	CowlesC .30	8	57	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	+ ⅞
26⅞	10¼	CoxBdct .40	11	25	24	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
47⅞	32⅞	CPC Int 2.14	12	213	48¾	47⅛	48⅝	+ 1⅛
6	4⅛	CreditF .24	1	41	4½	4⅞	4½	
26⅞	14⅞	CrockN 1.66	8	120	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ¾
11⅝	7	CrompK .80	6	14	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
20¾	12½	CrouHin .70	8	77	21½	20¼	21⅛	+ ⅞
53⅞	46⅝	CroHI pf3.35		38	54¾	53⅝	54½	+ 1¼
23⅛	14⅝	Crown Cork	9	211	21½	21	21	— ⅜
39¾	24⅛	CrwZll 1.80a	9	272	36¾	36⅛	36⅝	+ ½
19¾	7⅝	CTS Cp .50	11	35	19⅛	18⅝	18⅞	— ½
10⅛	5½	Culligan .40	9	25	9¾	9¼	9⅛	+ ⅛
25½	15¾	CumEng 1a	7	28	22¼	22	22	
90	75	Cum pf7.50		z800	89	88½	89	+ ¼
6½	5¾	CunnDrg .20	14	4	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
12	9¼	CurInc 1.03e		13	10⅞	10½	10⅝	
15½	5½	CurtisWr .40	11	229	14¾	14⅛	14⅝	— ⅛
28⅛	15⅝	CurtisWrA 2		1	25	25	25	— ½
31½	16	CutlerH 1.60	7	27	31⅛	30¾	30⅞	+ ⅜
24⅞	17⅞	Cyclop 1.40a	3	40	20½	19¾	19¾	— ⅜
31⅞	22	Cyprus 1.40	6	41	30¼	29⅝	29⅞	

D

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
17½	9¾	Damon .20	19	1315	16⅞	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛
7⅝	4¼	DanRiv .10p		113	6⅞	6¼	6⅛	
28¼	15¼	DanaCp 1.36	6	23	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛	
28⅞	12½	Dartind .60b	9	290	25⅝	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅞
31¼	28½	Dartind pf 2		64	29⅛	29	29	+ ⅛
38⅞	8⅞	Data Genl	26	517	33	37¾	37¾	+ 1¼
13	9¼	DaycoCp .50	5	16	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
19¼	6½	DaytHud .72	13	212	20¼	19⅛	20⅛	+ 1⅛
17⅞	12	DaytPL 1.66	8	92	16⅞	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
111	102	DPL pf 12.50		z650	110	110	110	+ ½
13	5¾	DanWit .50	8	120	13⅛	12¾	13⅛	+ ⅛
47⅞	34½	Dr 1.80	7	342	42⅞	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅜
13½	9	DlmaP 1.20	7	196	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
27⅞	20⅜	DlMon 1.30	7	44	27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
41⅞	25⅞	DllaAir .60	11	434	39⅞	38⅛	39⅞	+ 1¼
5⅛	1⅞	Dllc Intl		19	4⅛	4	4	
8	3½	Ditona Crp		162	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
16⅞	12⅛	DnnMtg 1	5	18	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	+ ⅞
15½	11	DnnMt pf 1		4	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅜
19⅞	6⅞	Dnnys .20	14	112	19¼	18⅞	19	— ⅛
39¼	23	Dntsply .90	17	40	34¼	33⅝	34	+ ½
16½	5⅞	Dsrt .25	22	473	15	13⅞	14⅞	+ 1
10	5⅝	DSotoIn .40		21	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
13⅞	6⅞	DiEdis 1.45	9	383	13	12⅝	12⅝	
87½	65	Dt E pf7.32		z100	83	82¼	82¼	— 1¾
71	53	Dt E pf7.68		z680	63	66½	68	+ 3
67¾	50½	Dt E pf7.45		z100	65	65	65	
65½	50	Dt E pf7.36		z40	64½	64½	64½	
55¼	42⅞	Dt E pf5.50		6	54½	54½	54½	+ ⅛
15⅛	7½	Dxlr .36	10	16	15	15	15	+ ⅛
11⅛	6⅝	Dial Finl .54	7	38	10	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
34¼	24⅞	Diamint 2	8	67	33½	32½	33	— ¼
52¼	21¾	DiamSh 1.60	8	579	53⅞	53⅛	53¼	+ 1½
59	27	Dia Sh pfC 2		24	60	59½	60	+ 1
24½	14	Dia Sh pf D1.20		315	25¼	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
10¼	6½	DickAB .40	9	14	9⅝	9	9½	
11¾	7½	Dictaphn .60	9	93	9	8½	8⅞	+ ⅜
19¾	12	Dibo d .40b	10	50	16⅝	16	16	— ⅛
5⅞	3⅝	DiGiorg .08p		46	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	
122¾	45⅝	Digital Eqpt	32	282	122¼	120⅝	121	— ⅛
8¾	4⅝	Dillingm .40	6	106	8½	8⅜	8⅛	—
24½	18	Dillingm pf 2		9	23¼	22¾	22¾	
38	24	Dillon 1.28b	14	7	38¼	38	38	+ ⅛
55¾	21¾	Disny .12b	28	319	54⅝	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅝
8⅛	5¼	Dission .12	5	21	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
3⅛	1½	Divrsfd In	16	52	2⅝	2⅝	2⅛	
3¼	1⅛	DivMtg .88		38	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
13½	7	DrPppr .30	25	1158	12¼	11¾	12⅛	+ ⅛
56½	41⅝	DomM .60a	15	36	50⅞	50⅛	50⅛	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅞	DonLut Jn		55	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
24¼	17¼	Donnlly .56	13	633	20⅞	19½	20⅜	+ ⅞
16	6¼	DorOliv .10	7	231	16¼	15½	15½	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅝	Dorsy .10	10	25	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
48½	25⅞	Dovr 1.20	9	6	47⅝	47¼	47⅝	+ ⅛
94	53¼	DowCh 1.40	14	699	92⅞	91¼	92	+ ⅛
5¼	3	DPF Inc		64	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
44¼	26⅛	Dravo 1.80	9	12	44¼	43¼	44	+ ⅛
69½	33⅞	Drssr 1.40	10	355	64	62⅝	64	+ 1⅛
70½	40⅞	Drs pf 2.20		165	63¾	62½	63⅝	+ 1½
62¾	36½	Drssr pfB 2		33	57½	56¼	57½	+ 1¼
17⅛	14⅝	DrxBd 1.44		22	16⅛	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
8	3¼	Drylus .45	12	34	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
17	10¼	Duk Pw 1.40	11	629	16⅞	16⅜	16½	— ⅛
89	74	Duk pf8.70		z320	87	85¼	87	+ 2
83	68	Duk pf8.20		z100	79	79	79	— ½
72	55⅞	Duk pf6.75		2	71	70⅞	70⅞	
26½	24	Duk pf2.69		18	26⅛	26	26	— ¼
30½	18¾	DunBrad 1	19	47	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Dup an Cp		259	4	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅜
133½	87⅝	duPont 5.25	20	228	125	124	124½	+ 1¼
62½	57	duPnt pf4.50		10	58⅛	58	58⅛	+ ⅛
50	44	duPnt pf3.50		4	46¼	46	46	— ⅛
17⅞	12⅝	DuqLt 1.72	7	144	17⅜	17	17⅛	— ⅛
25	21½	Dq 4.2pf2.10		z10	24	24	24	+ 1
24	21	Dq 4.1pf2.07		z200	25½	23½	23½	
28¼	24	DuqL pf2.75		z870	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
13⅞	5¾	Dymoln .40	6	35	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	

E

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
35¾	8⅛	E Syst .88b	14	175	34	32⅞	33⅞	+ 1½
26⅝	14⅝	EaglP 1.04b	7	52	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	— 1⅛
13	7¼	EascoCp .50	5	31	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	3¼	EastAir Lin	32	523	6	5¾	6	+ ¼
50¾	24	EastGasF 1	8	362	47⅞	46⅞	47	— ½
33	30½	EastGsF wi		27	32¼	31¾	31¾	— ½
16	8⅛	EastUtil 1.50	7	16	15⅛	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
110	63	EasKd 1.55a	28	777	105½	103½	104	— ¾
27½	19⅝	Eaton 1.80	6	1783	27⅝	25⅞	27⅛	+ 1⅜
20	18⅝	Echlin .42	15	254	22⅞	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
27¾	14⅝	EckrdJk .30	22	217	28½	27⅝	27⅞	
16¾	6⅝	Eckd NC .28	12	15	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ¼
41⅞	17⅝	EdisBro 1.48	10	5	41⅝	41⅛	41⅝	+ ⅛
19⅞	10	EG&G .12	19	81	19⅛	18⅝	18⅞	
3⅞	1⅛	Elct Assoc		14	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
29	11¼	EDS 2.32	21	59	24½	23¾	23¾	— ½
2⅝	1⅛	El Mm Mg	23	404	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	
7⅞	4⅝	ElMg pf.50k		18	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
19½	7½	Elgin Natl	28	39	18¾	18	18	— ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Elixir Ind	12	57	6⅞	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
13⅞	10¼	ElPaso 1.10	6	1446	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
37	19¾	EltraCp 1.60	7	24	36	35⅝	35¾	— ⅛
40⅝	23½	EmrE .75	24	311	40¾	39⅝	40½	+ 1¼
52	26¾	EmryA .96	30	67	47¾	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅞
11⅞	8¼	Emryin .40	8	23	11	10½	10⅞	+ ⅛
24⅝	15⅝	Emhart 1.30	7	41	23¾	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛
4⅜	1⅜	EMI Lt .19	10	49	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	
14	10⅛	EmpDE 1.28	9	1	14	14	14	+ ⅛
6⅛	4¾	EmD 5pf.50		z100	5¼	5¼	5¼	
16¼	13	Empir Fnl	16	46	16¼	16¼	16¼	
14⅝	5	EmpGas .20	5	53	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
24	14⅞	EnglhdM .80	6	160	23½	23	23⅝	— ⅛
7	4⅜	EnnisB .32a	4	42	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
25⅛	14½	Entx 1.20	8	9	25½	25¼	25⅛	+ ⅛
26⅝	8¾	Envirotch	14	360	27½	25⅞	27	+ 1¾
12	8½	Equimrk .88	6	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
31½	21½	EquilGs 2.60	6	12	31⅛	31	31	
19	11½	EqutLf 1.94	10	68	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅝
38	24½	Esmark 1.40	6	59	37⅝	37	37⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅜	Esquir .32	6	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
8¼	3⅛	Estrlin .32	14	132	8¾	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅜
37⅞	23⅝	Ethyl 1.30	4	70	32⅞	32⅜	32⅝	+ ⅜
49¾	34⅝	Ethyl pf2.40		10	44	43¾	44	+ ⅛
7	2⅞	Evans Prod		1509	7⅛	6⅞	7	
17	10	ExCllO 1	7	28	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
20⅛	16	Exclsr 1.68a		43	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅛
92½	65	Exxon 5.30	7	718	92½	91¼	91⅝	— ⅛

F

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7⅛	4½	Fabrg .40	10	707	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
62¼	17	FairCam .80	15	450	59⅞	58⅛	58⅞	— ⅛
9½	4⅞	Fairlnd .30	8	235	9¼	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
12⅞	8	FairmtF .60	9	18	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
14	10⅛	Fairmt pf 1		2	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
10½	6⅞	Fansil .40	6	37	10⅛	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	FarWst Fnl		15	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅞	Farah Mfg		264	8¾	7⅝	8¾	+ 1⅛
6⅞	2⅞	Fddrs Cp		137	6⅝	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
19¾	9¼	Fdr Co 1.40	6	6	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
19⅞	13⅞	FdMogul 1	11	62	16¾	16½	16½	+ ⅛
19⅞	14⅛	FdNMt .80	8	913	16⅞	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
27⅝	15¾	FdPap 1.50	4	23	25¼	24½	25	+ ⅛
18	12⅛	FPap pf1.20		16	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
11	3¾	FdSign .20	7	8	10⅛	9⅞	10	— ⅛
52	25⅞	FdDSt 1.24	19	610	51¾	50¼	51⅝	+ ⅛
29⅞	15¼	FrroCp 1	6	109	24	23⅝	24	+ ⅜
14¼	10½	Fibrbrd .60		42	13⅛	12⅞	13	
5¼	2⅝	Fidlity Fin	9	63	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
31½	25¼	FidlUn 2.40	7	13	31½	31⅛	31½	+ ¼
13¾	7¼	FlderMil 1	63	247	12⅝	12¼	12½	— ⅛
12	6¾	FiltrolCp .60	6	49	11½	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
12⅞	7½	FinlFd .52t	5	64	10⅛	10½	10⅛	
20¼	13⅝	Firstn 1.10	8	71	20½	20⅛	20⅛	+ ½
16⅝	9½	FstChar .37t	9	268	14⅞	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
26⅛	16⅝	FstChic .90	10	296	27¼	26⅛	27	+ ⅝
46⅞	35½	FstInBn 1.10	13	71	44⅞	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅜
19⅞	12¾	FstMiss .36	3	374	16½	15¾	16½	+ ½
32¼	24½	FstNBo 1.88	6	174	28⅝	27½	27½	— 1½
24⅝	18½	FstNStBn 2	7	10	22⅛	22⅛	22½	+ ⅛
20	13¼	FstPa 1.32	7	247	20	19⅞	20	+ 1
5½	2⅝	FPaMt 1.47		23	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
10¼	6⅝	FstUnR .96b	11	x5	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ¼
6	4⅝	FstVaB .45	8	47	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
20⅛	11⅞	FWisCp 1.76	25	10	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
39	19¼	FischM 1.10	8	155	29¾	29⅛	29⅛	— ½
16⅞	9¼	FishFds .40	7	37	14⅞	14½	14¾	
14¾	4¾	FishrScl .20	12	98	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
18⅝	7⅞	FltEnt .24	36	441	16⅝	15⅞	16	+ ½
13½	10⅝	Fleming .78	2	22	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
13½	7½	Flxlvn .95	6	121	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	+ ⅛
20⅞	11	F intkot 1.16	8	64	20¼	19⅞	20	
59½	41½	Flin pfA4.50		z50	57	57	57	— ¾
29	21	Flin pfB2.25		4	28¾	28⅛	28⅛	
26⅞	15⅞	FlaE Coast	8	12	19⅞	19½	19½	— ⅛
14	8½	FlaGas .90	5	64	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
26⅞	13⅞	FlaPow 1.95	7	88	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
27	15⅞	FlaPwL 1.46	8	178	25⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
25⅝	18	FlaStl 1.50	3	9	25½	25	25	— ⅛
49	15	FluorCp .40	22	373	45⅞	45⅛	45	+ ⅛
115½	55	Fluor pfB 3		45	116⅝	110	110⅛	+ ¾
18⅝	10⅞	FMC .92	7	488	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅜
32	25	FMC pf2.25		7	31	30⅝	30⅞	+ ⅜
6¼	4¼	Fd Fair .20	3	37	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
9¼	5½	FooteCB .60	7	14	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
42½	32⅞	FordM 2.40	20	630	42¾	41½	42	+ ¼
14⅞	10⅛	ForMcK .88	5	126	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
26	19¼	FMK pf1.20		1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
16	13⅝	FtDea 1.24a		53	15	14½	14½	— ⅛
29⅞	13⅞	FtHowP .48	14	215	30½	29⅞	30	+ 1
34	15½	FosWh 1.10	9	33	33	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
41⅞	23	Foxboro .60	15	20	40	39⅞	39⅞	— ½
32⅞	13½	FrnklnM .40	18	254	31¼	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅜
37⅛	22⅞	FreepM 1.60	5	126	28¼	27½	27¾	+ ½
20⅞	14	Fruehf 1.80	11	174	19½	18½	19⅛	+ ⅛
7	3½	Fuqua Ind	12	485	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛

G

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7⅞	2¾	Gable Ind	6	61	8½	8	8⅛	+ ½
2½	15-16	GAC Corp		24	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
12½	7⅛	GAF Cp .52	6	231	12½	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
17¾	13	GAF pf 1.20		13	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ⅛
35⅛	26½	GATX 1.80	7	7	34	33½	33⅞	+ ⅛
46	36⅞	GATX pf2.50		12	44	44	44	
25¼	19¼	GamSk 1.40	5	21	24⅞	24	24	— ⅛
38½	23	Gannett .52	23	72	38⅛	38	38⅛	+ ⅛
29¾	17⅞	GardDen .76	16	330	24⅞	24	24⅞	+ 1
13	6⅞	Garfinkl .96	3	33	13⅝	12⅞	13⅝	+ ⅛
19⅛	11½	Garlock .68	7	38	20¼	19½	20⅛	+ 1⅛
13⅝	8⅜	Gas Svc 1.20	6	19	12½	12¼	12¼	
3⅝	1¼	Gateway In		33	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	2⅞	GCA Corp	12	52	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	
11⅛	5⅛	Gemini Cap		37	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	—
13⅞	11	Geminiln 1a		2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
11⅝	7⅞	GhAInv .24e		43	11	10⅞	10⅞	
43¾	31½	GnAOil .80b	9	60	40½	38½	38½	— 1⅛
11¾	7⅜	GenBanc .80	5	34	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
12½	7¼	GenCable .72	6	157	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
14¾	10½	GenCig 1.20	8	19	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
24	7½	G Cinma .44	12	92	23¾	23	23¼	+ ⅛
6½	2⅞	Gen Dovelpt	5	42	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
55½	39	Gen Dynam	10	253	55¾	55	55⅛	+ ⅛
52⅞	32⅝	GenEl 1.60	17	807	50⅞	50	50⅞	+ ⅞
27¼	16⅝	GnFood 1.40	13	623	26⅞	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	12½	GnGth 1.18e	17	102	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	4⅛	GenHost .40	2	434	11½	11	11½	+ ½
13¾	5	Gen Instru	10	465	14½	13¼	13⅞	+ ⅞
31½	24½	GnInstr pf 3		2	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	+ ⅝
20	6⅞	GenMed .20	14	x29	20	19½	19½	— ⅛
54⅝	40⅝	GenMill 1.20	17	75	55⅞	54⅞	55⅞	+ 1⅛
52¼	31¾	GnMot 2.90e	17	1307	53⅝	52⅞	53⅞	+ 1⅛
63⅝	59	GnMot 5pf 5		12	64⅛	63⅞	63⅞	+ ⅛
51¼	45½	GMot pf3.75		3	49½	49¼	49½	+ ⅜
8⅞	3⅞	GnPorT .20p		129	7	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
17½	10⅝	GPubUt 1.68	7	180	16¾	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
11¼	5⅞	G Refr .30e	3	91	9¾	9⅛	9⅝	— ⅛
42⅝	23⅞	GnSignal .76	14	65	41⅞	40½	41⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅞	Gen Steel	5	23	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
25⅞	16⅞	G TelEl 1.80	13	795	26	25½	25⅞	+ ⅜
32⅞	25⅝	GTIEI pf2.50		10	31⅝	31	31⅝	+ 1⅛
17⅛	10⅝	G Tire 1.10b	6	212	17¾	17⅛	17¾	+ ⅝
4½	2⅝	Genesco Inc		401	5½	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅝
19⅛	15	Genstar 1.20	6	4	19¼	19	19	+ ¼
45½	25½	GenuPts .64	25	19	39⅛	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅛
47⅝	25¾	GaPac .80b	18	754	48	45⅝	47⅞	+ 1½
68⅝	58	GaPw pf7.80		z520	68¾	68	68⅝	+ ⅛
71½	58	GaPw pf7.72		z100	70	70	70	— 1
21½	12⅝	Gerber 1.05	10	75	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
194¼	127½	GettyO 1.50e	15	147	194½	190	192¼	+ 3¾
5⅛	4⅛	GF Bus .32a	5	4	5	4⅞	5	
14⅛	10	GianPCem 1	5	6	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
12½	7	GibrFin .33t	7	10	11	10⅞	11	— ⅛
7¼	3	GiddLw .30e	4	177	7	6⅞	6⅞	
13⅝	8	GiffdHill .52	5	6	12½	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
35⅜	21¼	Gillette 1.50	11	276	31½	30⅞	31⅛	
9⅝	4⅞	Ginos Inc	12	426	10	9⅜	9⅜	— ½
8¾	4⅝	Gleason Wk		31	9¼	8¾	9¼	+ ½
17⅞	10¼	Global Mar	15	79	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
17¼	12¼	GlobeUn 1	6	17	17	16⅞	17	
14⅝	9½	GoldWr Fin	8	13	13⅞	13¼	13⅝	
20¼	13¼	Goodrh 1.12	6	177	19⅝	19¼	19⅛	+ ¼
20⅞	12¾	Goodyr 1.10	10	542	20⅞	19¾	19⅞	— ⅛
15⅞	6½	GorJwlA .32	7	76	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅜
29⅝	16	Gouldin 1.20	7	66	28⅞	27⅞	28	
22⅝	13⅞	Gould pf1.35		12	21	20½	20⅛	—
29½	20	Grace 1.60	7	345	29	27¾	28¼	+ 1¼
15⅝	7¾	GrandUn .80	10	24	15	14½	14⅞	+ ⅛
25	13¼	Granity 1.50	4	15	24	23¾	23½	— ½
7⅞	1⅜	Grant WT		127	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
13	6¼	GrayDrg .50	5	8	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
17½	10⅝	GtLkDr 1.20	20	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
15⅞	10⅞	GtNofr 1.30e	16	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	
40¼	22⅝	GtNorN 1.80	4	37	37¼	36⅝	36⅝	+ ½
19	12⅛	GtWnFin .44	8	428	17½	17	17	
37½	20¼	GrtWU 2.92e	1	71	32⅝	31	32⅞	+ 1¾
18	15	GtWn pf1.88		77	17¾	17½	17½	— ¼
19⅞	13⅜	GrGiant 1.08	9	35	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	
15¼	10½	Greyhd 1.04	12	175	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
2	1⅝	Greyhnd wt		84	3	2⅞	3⅛	
3⅛	1	Groiler Inc		167	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
20	10	Grumm .60	6	44	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜	— ⅛
12	6⅛	Guerin .10a	1	73	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	+ ⅜
4⅞	1⅛	Guard Mtg		79	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
9⅞	6¼	GlfLfHld .50	7	86	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
4	1⅛	GulfMtg Rl		5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
23½	17⅝	GulfOil 1.70	5	2107	23½	22¾	23¼	+ ⅛
25⅝	11⅞	GlfRes .75e	4	257	22⅛	21⅝	21⅞	— ⅛
31½	15⅛	GlfR pfB1.30		5	28	27	27	— ⅛
14¼	10⅝	GlfStUt 1.12	8	232	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
53½	47	GlfSU pf4.40		z10	50½	50½	50½	+ 1
40¾	23½	GlfWin 1.10	6	499	41⅜	40¾	41	+ ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	GlfWind wt		1357	9⅝	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅜
71	45	GlfW pf 3.87		11	72¼	71⅞	72¼	+ 1⅛
69¾	55¼	GlfW pf5.75		1	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	+
6	1⅝	Gulton Ind	21	236	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	—

H

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
29¼	20½	Hack W 2.48	12	2	28¼	28	28	
19⅝	10½	HallFB .50	14	45	17⅞	17½	17¾	+
17⅛	11	HallPrt .80e	6	3	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
186	115	Hallibtn 1.32	22	117	185½	185	185½	+
17½	12½	HamrlP 1.20	3	61	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	—
5¾	3⅞	Hammond	8	13	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+
7⅝	3⅛	Handimn .40	17	106	7⅝	6¾	6⅞	—
30½	20¼	HandH .80a	5	26	30½	29⅞	30½	+
11⅞	6¼	HanesCp .60		55	11⅞	11	11⅛	+
47¾	24½	Hanna 1.35	13	70	42½	42⅛	42⅛	+
29¼	14⅝	HarBrJ 1.20	9	38	27¾	26⅞	27⅛	+
7⅞	3	Hardees	16	97	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+
32¾	25¼	Harnisf 1.20	6	102	27½	27	27⅛	+
19⅜	8	Harrah .26a	12	28	19	18¼	19	
23⅛	14½	Harris 1.20		37	27¼	26¾	27	
16⅞	10	Hersco 1.10	5	12	16⅝	16¼	16⅛	
10⅛	5½	HartSMx .60	7	21	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+
17⅞	6¼	HarteHk .20	12	105	18¼	17⅝	18½	+
17⅛	14⅞	HattSe 1.44a		19	16¾	16⅛	16⅝	—
25⅝	16½	HawliEl 1.68	8	4	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	—
11½	7½	HayesAlb 1	7	31	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+
5½	2⅛	Hazeltne		19	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—
18	5½	Hecks .12	11	128	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	+
23⅞	13½	HeclaM .37t	21	92	23⅝	23	23	—
13⅞	6⅝	Heilem .48a	9	28	11¾	11¾	11⅞	+
57	38½	HeinzH 1.28	12	115	48¼	45⅞	47¾	+
8	2¼	Helene Curt	7	32	7½	7	7	
31½	23	Hellerint .84	12	20	31	30⅞	30⅞	—
130½	100	Hller pf4.07		3	130⅞	130⅞	130⅞	+
13½	5⅛	HelmeP .60		20	10¾	10	10⅛	—
43⅝	26	HelmrhP .30	11	573	44⅝	43⅞	44	+
1⅝	1¼	Hemisph Cp			1½	1½	1½	
7⅛	6	Heminc .349		6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
34¾	21½	Hercules .80	18	234	31⅞	31⅛	31⅛	+
20⅞	10⅞	HershFd .80	10	58	17⅞	17	17⅝	—
27¼	20⅝	Hesston .40	5	56	26	25	25⅞	+
28½	25¼	Hestn pf1.60		23	23⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+
50	20½	Heubin 1.10	18	211	50½	50	50	+
120½	56⅝	HewltPk .20	35	70	118½	117½	117⅝	—
8⅞	3½	High Voltg	15	39	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+
25	12¼	Hillenbd .68	9	50	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+
29	11⅞	Hilton HH 1	14	24	28⅝	27¾	28⅛	+
4⅞	2⅛	HMW Ind	6	28	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+
26½	11½	Hobart .80	16	13	25½	25¼	25⅝	—
15¾	8½	HoernW .72	7	48	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	—
8⅝	2⅞	Hoff Elctrn		47	8¼	8	8	—
15¼	5⅛	Holiday .35	12	673	14⅞	14⅛	14⅝	+
23	11⅝	HlidyA 1.70t		2	21¼	21¼	21¼	+
33¾	22½	HollySug 3a	2	97	32½	31½	31⅝	+
55½	34½	Homestk 1a	18	188	53⅛	52½	53	+
40½	20⅝	HonywII .40	11	419	37⅝	34⅞	35⅞	—
23	12¾	HoovBII 1.36	9	19	23½	22⅝	23¼	+
4½	1⅝	Horizon Cp	7	56	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+
18	7¼	HospAH .60t	11	8	17	16⅞	16⅞	+
26¾	8⅝	HospCpA .20	13	164	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	+
10⅞	5⅞	HostIntl .36	6	425	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+
10⅝	7¾	Houdail .80a	5	41	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
14	6	HougMif .60	7	15	12⅞	12½	12⅝	—
11½	2⅝	HouFab .20e	13	249	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	—
18½	11⅞	HouseFin 1	7	442	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	
34	25½	HouF pf2.50		7	33½	33	33	—
42	26¾	HouF pf2.37		3	38	38	38	—
26½	20⅞	HousLP 1.56	8	664	23¾	23⅜	23⅝	—
58¾	29⅛	HousNGas 1	7	191	59¼	58⅛	59	+
15	4½	HowJohn .24	16	382	15	14½	14⅞	+
19⅞	10⅝	Howmet 1	9	193	19⅞	19⅛	19¼	
15⅞	9⅝	Hubbrd 1.60	9	37	14½	14⅝	14⅝	+
19¾	13⅞	HudsA 1.60	6	21	21	20	20⅞	+ 1
5	3	HughHat .40	33	6	4⅞	4⅜	4⅝	
104¾	61¾	Hughs Tl .50	21	126	104	102¼	102⅞	+
14	4⅛	Humana	1	193	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	—
16⅞	6⅝	HuttnEF .52	5	245	18	17⅛	18	
19⅝	14½	Huyck .40	16	100	15¾	15¼	15⅛	+
8⅛	4½	Hydromi .24	6	50	9	8⅝	9	+

I

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
16⅞	10¾	ICInds 1.30	6	82	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	+
76¼	62	ICInds pf 6		3	75	74	74	—
36⅞	27¾	ICInd pf3.50		5	36	35⅝	36	
6⅛	1⅝	ICN Pharm		131	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+
29	23⅝	IdahoP 2.0b	8	51	28⅛	28	28⅛	+
18¾	11¼	IdealBasic 1	5	90	16¾	16½	16¾	+
9	2⅝	IdeaToy .10t	8	226	9	8⅝	8⅞	
17¾	3¾	IDS Rlt .71p		105	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+
26½	17½	IlPowr 2.20	10	84	25⅞	25½	25⅝	+
27¾	17	ITW .50	16	10	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+
11⅞	7½	ImplCpA .20	6	689	10⅞	10½	10⅝	+
40⅞	28½	INA Cp 2.10	1	161	40⅛	38⅞	40⅛	+
18¾	14⅛	INA Inv 1.59		13	18	17⅞	17⅞	—
5⅝	2¾	Income Cap		91	5¾	5½	5¾	+
9⅝	7½	IncCCU .93e		15	9	8⅞	8⅞	—
20⅞	14½	IndianGas 2	9	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	—
71	57½	IndiM pf7.76		z100	69	69	69	
22	13	IndpIPL 1.82	11	77	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	—
17⅛	10	IndiNat 1.20	21	11	16½	16⅜	16½	
8½	5½	Inexco Oil		499	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	—
84⅛	61⅛	IngerR 2.48	13	263	76⅛	74¼	76¼	+
52½	38	IngR pf2.35		34	49¾	48½	49¼	+
37⅞	23¾	InlCon 1.40a	6	71	39⅞	38⅞	39½	+ 1½
44¼	32¼	InldStl 2.40a	5	89	40¼	38⅞	40	+
8⅝	5⅛	Inmont .40	6	351	8¾	8½	8⅝	+
9⅝	5⅝	Insilco .70	6	143	9⅝	9	9½	—
13⅛	10½	Insil pfA1.25		15	13⅛	12¾	12¾	—
40½	27½	InspirCop 2	14	30	30¾	30¼	30⅝	+
3⅝	1¼	Instit InvTr		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7½	4⅛	Integon .28	8	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+
38⅞	18¾	Interco 1.46	9	54	38⅞	38¼	38⅝	+
2½	1⅝	Intrcntl Div	5	7	2	2	2	—
35	27	Interlake 2a	3	36	34	33⅞	33¾	+
227⅞	157½	IBM 7	17	549	209⅞	206¼	206⅝	—
35⅛	23⅝	IntFlav .30b	37	80	31½	31	31⅝	+
30⅛	19¾	IntHarv 1.70	5	327	28⅛	27⅝	28	+
12⅛	6⅛	IntHold .68e		4	12¼	12	12⅛	+
48⅝	30⅞	IntMinCh 2	5	872	42½	40¾	41	—
11⅞	6½	Intl Mining	12	42	11	10¾	10⅞	
26	17¾	IntMulti 1.36	6	26	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	+
29⅞	21⅞	IntNick 1.40a	7	298	28	27½	28	+
54¾	34⅞	IntPaper 2	8	639	53⅞	51⅝	51⅞	—
7⅝	3½	IntRect .12e	9	82	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	+
24¾	14⅝	IntTT 1.52	7	1597	25	24⅝	25	+
48	32¾	IntTT pfH4		8	49	48½	49	+
49⅝	34¼	ITT pf4.50		25	49⅞	49	49⅝	+
44¾	31⅝	IntTT pfJ4		18	44½	44⅝	44⅛	+
44½	32½	IntTT pfK4		18	43¾	44⅝	44½	+
30½	21	ITT pfN2.25		492	30⅞	30⅛	30¼	+
53	37⅝	IntTT pfO5		3	52	51⅞	51⅞	—
22⅝	11⅞	Intrpce 1.20	8	51	23⅝	22¾	23⅛	+
63¾	47¾	Intrpce pf 5		10	65½	64	65	+ 1⅛
17¼	8⅝	IntrpubGp 1	6	57	18¼	17⅝	18⅛	+ 1⅛
15	5	IntrBrd .10e	10	71	14¾	14¼	14⅝	
15⅝	11¾	IntrsPw 1.40	8	12	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+
5¾	3	IntrstUn .24	5	51	5½	5½	5½	—
32¼	12¼	Iowa Beef	5	478	34¼	33⅜	34	+ 2
13⅞	8⅛	Iowa El 1.30	158	12	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+
18½	10⅞	IowaIIG 1.56	8	21	17	16¾	16⅞	
21⅞	16⅛	IowaPw 1.84	7	9	20½	19⅞	19⅞	—
17¼	14⅜	IowaPS 1.52	7	42	16½	16⅛	16⅜	+
6⅛	2⅞	Ipco Hosp	10	50	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
21¾	13⅛	ITE Imp .72	9	42	20⅝	20¾	20¾	+
14¾	5⅛	Itek Corp		140	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+
9	3¼	Itel Corp	7	392	9½	9	9¼	+
12⅞	8½	IU Intl .85	4	256	12	11⅞	12	+
32	22½	IU Int A		1	30¾	30¾	30¾	+
20	15⅝	IU Int pf1.25		1	19¼	19⅝	19⅝	—

J

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
13½	8	JamesF .68	10	29	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	+
16¾	9½	Jantzen .70	5	11	15⅝	15½	15½	
11½	5⅞	JapanF .90e		81	10	9⅝	9⅝	—
38⅝	28¾	JeffPilot .72	16	20	37⅞	37¼	37⅝	+
112	101	JeC pf 13.50		z120	110½	110	110	—
39½	33½	JerCen pf 4		z270	37	35½	37	+
25⅞	17½	JewelC 1.20	9	30	23⅝	23	23	—
5	2⅛	Jewelcor	194	14	4	3⅞	4	
43⅞	23¾	JimWalter 1	0	456	42½	41⅞	42⅛	—
47¾	28	JimW pf1.60		84	46⅞	45¾	45⅞	+
12	9⅛	JimWlt pf 1		z100	11½	11¼	11¼	—
17⅛	14	JHanS 1.52e		8	17	16⅞	17	
21⅛	18	JHanI 1.88e		8	21	20⅞	21	
26½	19½	JhnMan 1.20	10	334	26¾	26½	26⅝	+
99⅞	72¼	JohnJn .80a	32	213	94½	93¾	94	—
14½	8	JohnCon .80	19	95	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+
29⅞	20½	JhnCont pf 2		5	30½	30⅛	30½	+
14⅝	5	JonLogn .40	23	40	11⅞	11⅛	11⅝	+
31	24⅝	Jorgen 1.50b	3	3	27	26¾	26¾	—
23½	11½	Jostens 1	10	25	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	+
90	42½	JoyMfg 1.60	14	73	89¾	88½	88⅞	—
5⅛	2⅞	Justice Mtg		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	

K

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
33⅛	12⅝	KaisrAl 1.20	5	110	33⅛	32¾	32⅞	—
62	42⅞	Kai 57pf4.75		5	63	63	63	+
62½	42⅞	Kai 59pf4.75		1	62½	62½	62½	+
64	42¾	Kai 66pf4.75		7	62	62	62	
55	40½	KaiA pf 4.12		1	55	55	55	+ 1
7⅞	4⅝	KaisCem .50	16	47	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+
17¾	9⅛	KaneMill .24	4	37	18	17⅛	17⅞	+
26⅞	18⅛	KCtyPL 2.28	8	9	25⅝	25¼	25½	
19	10⅛	KC Souln 1r	5	6	19½	19⅛	19⅛	+
18⅝	11¾	KanGEl 1.60	7	29	17½	17⅜	17⅜	
17¼	14½	KanNeb 1.32	8	4	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	—
18⅞	15¾	KanPLt 1.52	9	11	18½	18¼	18¼	+
4⅝	2⅞	Katy Ind	6	356	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	+
14½	9⅛	Kty pfB 1.46		19	15¾	14½	15⅝	+
13⅜	3	KaufBd .04p		1141	10¾	9⅞	9⅞	—
17	9¾	Kauf pf1.50		13	17	16⅝	17	+
11⅞	8⅛	Kawecki .40	7	32	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
15	9⅝	KayserR .60	33	80	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	+
7	3⅝	KeeneCp .20	7	102	7⅝	6⅞	6⅞	—
8⅛	4⅛	Keller .20	5	34	7⅝	7	7⅝	+
20¼	14	Kellogg .70	19	25	19½	19¼	19¼	—
11⅞	6⅞	Kellwood .80	7	26	12	11⅞	12	+

(Continued on next page.)

These Bonds have been sold. This announcement appears as matter of record only.

FRENCH FRANCS 125,000,000

EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY (ECSC)

10 % BONDS DUE JUNE 15, 1982

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Lazard Frères et Cie
Société Générale
Banque Nationale de Paris
Crédit Lyonnais
Crédit Commercial de France
Banca Commerciale Italiana
Banque de Bruxelles S.A.
Credit Suisse White Weld Limited
Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Fondo de Inversiones de Venezuela
Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise
S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. — Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. — Banca Nazionale del Lavoro
Banco di Roma — Bank of America International Limited — Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungener (Overseas) Limited
Banque du Bénélux S.A. — Banque Commerciale S.A. — Banque Européenne de Tokyo
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur — Banque Française de Dépôts et de Titres
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. — Banque de l'Indochine — Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Lambert-Luxembourg S.A. — Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (Belgique) S.A.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Populaire Suisse (Underwriters) S.A. — Banque Rothschild — Banque de Suez et de l'Union des Mines
Banque de l'Union Européenne — Banque Worms — Baring Brothers & Co., Limited — Bayerische Vereinsbank
Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank — Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. International Limited
Caisse Centrale des Banques Populaires — Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations — Citicorp International Bank Limited
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft — La Compagnie Financière — Crédit Industriel et Commercial
Crédit du Nord et Union Parisienne - Union Bancaire — Crédit Général S.A. de Banque — Daiwa Europe N.V.
Dean Witter & Co. Incorporated — Deutsche Girozentrale-Deutsche Kommunalbank-
Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation — Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft — Effectenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft
EuroPartners Securities Corporation — European Banking Company Limited — Finacor
First Boston (Europe) Limited — Girozentrale und Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen AG
Goldman Sachs International Corp. — Hambros Bank Limited — Hill Samuel & Co. Limited
Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino — Kansallis-Osake-Pankki — Kidder, Peabody International Limited
Kleinwort, Benson Limited — Kredietbank N.V. — Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International
Lazard Brothers & Co. Limited — *Lazard Frères & Co.* — *Lehman Brothers Incorporated* — Loeb, Rhoades & Co.
Manufacturers Hanover Limited — Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Securities Underwriter Limited
Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited — National Westminster Bank Group. — The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.
Nomura Europe N.V. — Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentale — Orion Bank Limited
N.M. Rothschild & Sons Limited — Salomon Brothers — Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited — Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken — Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated
Société Générale Alsacienne de Banque S.A. — Société Générale de Banque S.A. — Société Séquanaise de Banque
SoGen-Swiss International Corp. — Strauss, Turnbull & Co. — Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited
U.B.S.-D.B. Inc. — Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited — Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft
Warburg Paribas Becker Inc. — Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale — Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

July, 1975

ASV ALUMINIUM

All of these bonds having been placed, this announcement appears for purposes of record only.

A/S ÅRDAL OG SUNNDAL VERK, OSLO

DM 40,000,000.–

8¾ % Bearer Bonds 1975/1981

Deutsche Bank
Aktiengesellschaft

Union Bank of Switzerland
(Securities) Limited

Bergens Privatbank

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s	High	Low	Last	Net chg'e
41	31¼	Kennecott 2	9	246	39¼	39	39⅛	
18⅞	12⅝	KyUtil 1.74	12	21	18	17⅞	18	
40	30	KerrMcGe 1	17	304	40⅜	40¼	40⅜	+ ⅛
20	15	KeystCo 1a	2	29	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
22⅝	9⅝	Kidde .80	6	111	22	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	6	McGrwH .56	10	138	12	11⅞	11¾	— ⅛
47⅜	13	M GH pf1.20		1	20	20	20	+ ⅛
51	25⅞	McIntyre	18	z960	48	46	48	+ 2⅛
51	10⅝	McKeeCMO	1		15⅜	14	15⅛	2
23⅞	16	McLean .72	6	21	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
18½	12⅞	McLaut 1.60	6	157	18⅛	18	18½	+ ⅛
10⅛	7½	McNeil .80	7	21	11⅜	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
17⅜	13½	MeadCo 1.20	4	252	16⅛	16	16¼	+ ⅛
35	29½	Mea pfA2.80		1	35½	35½	35½	+ 1
36	23⅝	Mea pfB3.80		20	35	35¼	35½	+ ⅛
20	12	Medusa 1.40	10	27	18½	18	18½	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	MEI Cp	8	13	3	2⅞	2⅞	
17⅛	7⅝	MelGSh .48	14	x189	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
14⅜	8⅞	Memrex .12t	9	29	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
60	26⅛	MercSt 1.80	16	4	55½	55¼	55½	— ⅛
65¾	57⅛	Merck 1.40	28	549	61⅝	60½	60	— 1⅛
13⅛	8⅜	Meredith .70	5	12	13¾	12⅞	13⅜	+ ⅛
28⅜	18⅛	MesaPet .05	44	532	28⅞	28½	28¾	+ ⅜
99¼	71	MesP pf2.20		1	99	99	99	+ 1¾
32	23	MesP pf3.60		178	32½	31⅝	32¼	+ ⅛
11⅞	7	Mesabi 1.10e	16	263	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛
22	14½	MetaM 1.20	16	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	
19⅛	12¼	MGM 1	7	684	18¾	18⅛	18½	+ ⅛
15	5¼	Metrom .60	12	658	15⅝	15	15¼	+ ⅛
70⅞	68	MeE pfI 8.12		2100	70¼	70¼	70¼	— ⅛
18½	8¾	MGIC In .10		792	18⅞	17⅞	18¾	+ 1
14	8½	MichGs 1.10	8	4	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
27¾	14⅜	MidTube 1.20	6	6	22	22	22¾	22¾ + ⅛
15⅝	8¾	Microdot .60	5	36	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
14	10⅝	MidCTI 1.88	8	28	13¼	13¼	13¼	
16⅞	12¼	MidSUt 1.26	8	389	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
33⅜	21⅜	Midind Mig		36	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	— ⅛
14⅞	10⅜	MidlGRoss 1	6	72	19½	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
30¼	17¾	MilesLa 1.23	11	375	31¾	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
12¾	4⅝	MiltBrd .36a	13	225	11⅜	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅛
68	42	MinMM 1.35	24	402	62¼	60⅛	60½	— 1½
18⅝	13⅝	MinnPL 1.56	8	8	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
15⅜	9¼	MirroAl .96	9	27	13½	12⅞	13½	+ ⅛
12⅞	9	MissnEq .28	9	62	15⅜	15	15⅜	+ ⅛
22⅞	16⅞	MissRiv 1.20	5	99	21⅜	21	21¼	+ ⅛
17½	10⅝	MoPac pf 1	7	27	15¼	15⅛	15½	
11¼	8	MoPSv .84b	7	27	10⅛	10	10	
48⅞	34⅛	MobilOil 3.40	5	675	48⅞	47⅝	48⅝	+ ⅞
5⅝	1½	Mobile Hom		226	5⅜	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
14⅞	8½	Mohasco .60	44	220	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
18	8	MohMk Data	6	212	15⅝	15	15⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	8⅜	MonkRub 1	8	15	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
22¼	14⅝	Molycrp .48	4	30	18⅞	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛
29¾	9	MonarchM 1	5	20	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
9¾	5⅛	Mongrm Ind	4	219	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
11⅞	7	MonrEq .20	13	451	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
74⅜	41	Monsan 2.60	8	364	74⅜	73⅜	74⅛	+ 1⅛
81½	49	Mons pf2.75		90	83	81¾	83	+ 2
30	24⅜	MonDU 2.68	9	6	26	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
28½	22⅝	MonPw 1.80	9	141	26⅝	25⅞	26	
23	19⅞	MonSt 1.80e	6	61	22⅜	21⅝	22⅛	+ ⅛
51	40⅜	MONY .78e	11	85	51⅜	51	51⅛	
47⅝	27⅜	MoorMc 1.40	7	167	91⅝	89⅝	89⅝	— 1½
71	51⅛	Morgan 1.80	14	261	67½	66⅝	66⅝	— ⅛
27	13⅛	MorrisKn .88	7	12	25⅛	25	25¼	+ ⅛
47⅛	13	MorseCh .80		62	4	3⅞	4	
57⅛	33⅜	Motorola .70	25	177	54¼	52⅞	53⅜	+ ⅜
42⅝	25⅜	MtPuel 1.80	17	145	44¼	42⅝	43½	+ ⅜
20	16⅛	MrsITel 1.52	9	20	19½	19½	19⅜	
7⅞	4¼	Mumford .36	5	106	7⅜	7¼	7½	
5⅞	3⅝	Munfd pf.40		7	5⅜	5¼	5¾	+ ⅛
16¼	11	Munsng 1.08	52	13	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
17⅜	12	MurryOh 1	5	18	15⅞	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
15⅝	12⅝	MutOm 1.32		x14	15½	14⅝	15¼	+ ⅛
97⅛	22	MyerJ .48	11	93	96½	96	96½	+ ⅛
41⅜	22⅛	Nabisco 2.30	14	145	42⅜	41¾	42⅛	+ ⅛
13¾	17	NalcoCh .60	23	64	32	31¾	32	+ ⅛
13¾	4⅝	NarcoSCl .60	13	178	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅛
23⅜	15	NashuaC .60	8	63	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	7⅝	NatAirl .50	9	488	15	13⅝	15	+ 1⅛
13⅜	7⅜	N Avia .60e		25	15½	15⅛	15⅜	— ⅛
13⅜	9¼	NatCan .60	5	56	11½	11⅜	11½	
24⅜	19¼	N Can pf1.50		21	21	21	21	
32¼	29¾	N Chem .28	34	63	47¼	46¾	47¼	+ ⅛
8½	5¾	NatCityL .90		42	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
43⅝	29⅝	NatDet 2.50	5	25	44⅛	43⅝	43⅝	+ ⅛
16⅞	13⅜	NatDist 1.20	5	726	17⅜	16¾	17¼	+ ⅛
68	64½	NDSt pf 4.25		2150	67	67	67	
34½	31½	NDSt pf 2.25		1	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅛
23⅛	18⅛	NatFuelG 2	6	11	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
15	8¾	NatGyp 1.65	9	85	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	
5⅝	3⅜	Nat Homes		191	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	
7¾	3⅛	NatInd .25	4	177	7¼	7¼	7¼	
10¼	6¼	NatInd pf.60		6	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
12⅞	9½	NInd pfI.25	16	12	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
28¼	13¼	Nt MedCare	24	116	18½	18¼	19¼	+ ⅛
32⅜	26¾	N Pres 1.20a	6	4	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	— ⅛
47⅞	9¼	Nat Semicn	33	344	47½	46¼	46½	— ⅛
11⅜	7¼	NatStvcIn .74	9	5	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ⅛
16½	11⅜	N Stand .90	5	23	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
46¼	30½	N Starch .80	16	29	44	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
4¾	3⅜	NatStl 2.50a	4	67	37⅜	37	37⅜	+ ⅛
7¼	3¼	Nat Tea		9	6¾	6¾	6¾	
31½	30	Naloma 1.20	4	311	35½	34½	34½	
39⅝	14⅜	NCR Cp .72	9	485	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝	
19⅝	6⅝	Neptune .40	9	9	16¾	16⅛	16⅜	— ⅛
16⅝	6⅝	Neptune .60	9	9	16¾	16⅛	16⅜	— ⅛
20⅝	15⅝	NevPw pf1.50		z1500	22	22	22	
23	20½	NevP pf2.50		z1500	22	22	22	
18¾	15	NevP pfI.74		z200	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
18¾	14	NevP pfI.60		z100	16	16	16	+ ⅛
19½	13	NEngEl 1.76	7	81	19¼	18⅞	19¼	+ ⅛
13½	8⅝	NEngGE 1.28	7	40	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
22⅝	22¼	N EngT 2.36	10	36	26¼	26	26	— ⅛
14⅛	8¼	Newhall .40	12	68	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
18⅜	13¾	Newmnl 1.40	7	113	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
81	63¼	Newmt pf4.56		5	69¾	75½	76	+ 4¾
23½	16⅝	NYSEG 2.20	7	75	23⅜	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
91	78½	NYSE pf8.80		z40	88½	88	88	— 1¼
12⅜	8¾	NiaMP 1.78	7	165	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
97½	87	NIMP pf 10.60		z2400	95¾	95½	95½	— ⅛
76	63	NiaM pf7.72		z480	75	75	75	— ⅛
41	31	NiaM pf 3.40		z100	38	38	38	
37	29	NiaM pf 3.40		z20	34¾	34½	34½	— ⅛
35	29½	NiaM pf 3.40		z30	33	33	33	+ 1½
5	11	NiaShr 1.03e		22	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
16⅜	11¾	NL Ind 1	6	247	16⅛	16⅛	16¼	
18½	13¾	NLT Cp .60	7	161	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
71	59⅞	NorfkWn .5	7	62	67¾	66⅜	66⅞	— ⅜
15⅝	12⅝	Norlin 1.25	4	54	14⅞	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
29¼	18⅝	Norris 1.32	9	50	21	20	21	+ ⅛
44⅝	24¼	NoACoal .80	14	38	43½	42¾	43½	+ 1
18⅜	5⅞	NoAAM 1.64e	5	39	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	
24½	12¼	NoAPhl 1.20	10	38	22⅝	22	22⅝	+ ⅜
35⅜	24¾	NoCAir .10c	6	72	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
1⅝	¾	NoCsAir wt		38	1	15-16	15-16	
10	6¾	NoestUt 1.82	6	538	9	8⅝	9¾	— ⅛
11⅞	8½	NoCenGs .48	8	5	11	10⅞	11	
24¼	17⅜	NorlfGas 2	7	30	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
24½	19½	NoIlG pfI.90		1	22⅜	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
18½	13¾	NIndPS 1.36	10	661	18½	18	18¼	+ ⅛
78	51½	NNGs 2.10a	6	69	68⅝	68	68	— ⅛
26⅛	15⅜	NoSIPw 1.84	10	158	26¼	26	26	— ⅛
101	92½	NSPw pfB.80		230	91	91	91	— 3½
44	37	NSPw pfB.60		230	41¼	41¼	41¾	— 1¼
47⅝	27⅞	Northgt .56e	18	25	41¾	41⅛	41⅜	
33⅜	22½	Northrp 1.60	5	78	29¼	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅜
33	23½	Nrthg pfI.45		3	29	29	29	+ ⅛
20¼	13⅝	NwstAlrl .45	10	698	22⅜	21⅝	22¼	+ ⅛
47¾	34	NwtBnc 1.60	10	8	45½	45½	45⅝	+ ⅛
28½	13½	NWEn cf1.80	5	41	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
34⅞	18⅞	Nwtind 1.75	3	466	35½	33⅝	35¼	+ 1½
16⅝	8½	Nwstind wt		82	14⅜	13¾	14⅜	+ ⅛
184	59	Nwind pfA5		39	105	101	105	+ 5
104	68	Nwind pfC5		14	105	103½	105	+ 6
77⅞	49½	Nwtin pf4.20		39	77¼	75½	77¼	+ 2½
12⅜	7⅝	NwML 1.14e	12	23	12¼	11¾	12¼	+ ⅛
46	34	NwISt 2.48a	9	14	41	40¾	41	+ ⅛
28⅝	28½	Norton 1.70	7	6	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
23	18⅛	NortSim .40	12	188	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	
43	29¼	NorfS pfI.60		1	30	30	30	
18¾	10⅛	NucorCp .28	4	23	18⅝	18	18⅜	+ ⅛
11⅛	5½	NVF Co	5	78	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	5½	Oak Ind .40	5	78	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
14½	7¼	Oakite P .84	9	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
22	12⅝	OcciPet .75e	4	1992	22¾	21⅝	22¼	+ ⅛
12⅜	6⅜	OccidPet wt		615	12⅛	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
69⅝	42	OccidPf pf 4		54	70¼	68½	69¼	+ 1½
78⅞	48¾	OccIP pf3.60		103	72	70	71¼	+ 1⅜
22⅝	19	OccIP pf2.50		75	22⅛	21⅝	22¼	+ ⅛
34⅞	22⅛	OccIP pf2.14		8	35¾	34⅝	35¾	+ ⅛
24	13½	OgdenCo 1	4	130	30½	29¾	30¼	
22½	9	Ogdn pfI.87		10	34¾	33⅝	33¾	
16⅞	12⅛	OhioEd 1.66	10	241	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
10¢	¢	OhE pf 10.76		2170	102½	102	102	— ⅛
80	80	OhEd pf8.20		z20	83	83	83	
51	44	OhEd pf4.56		z200	47	47	47	— 1
47	44	OhEd pf4.40		z40	44	44	44	— ⅛
44	40	OhEd pf4.40			43½	43½	43½	— ⅛
38⅞	38⅛	OhEd pfB.50		z150	39	39	39	— ⅛
10	8	OhPw pf 14		2570	116	115½	116	+ 1⅛
81	69	OhPw pfA 48		z50	75	75	75	+ 1
73	68	OhPw pf1.04		z50	73	73	73	+ 1
13⅜	10½	OKC Cp .80	4	14	11⅝	11⅜	11½	
25⅛	17⅝	OklaGE 1.40	12	298	23⅞	23½	23½	— ⅛
25½	17⅝	OklaNG 1.60	9	39	24⅛	24½	24⅝	
28⅞	14⅜	OlinCp 1.20	7	50	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
3	1⅞	Olinkraft 1	7	25	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
17⅜	7¾	Omark .50	5	27	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
11	7½	Oneida .72	6	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
12⅜	7¼	OrangR 1.20	10	28	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
7	3⅜	Orange .12	17	467	5	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
33	24½	OrisEiv 2.20	6	149	31⅜	30⅝	31¼	+ ⅛
3	2	OutMar 1.20	28	35	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
12⅛	9	OutletCo .75	6	3	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
19⅝	9	OvrnTrf .80	9	65	20	19¼	20	+ ⅛
14⅝	8⅞	OverShip .15	5	14	13⅞	13⅜	14½	+ ⅛
40⅜	25¼	OwenCn .88	24	126	43½	41¾	42⅝	+ 1⅜
45	22	OwenIll 1.72	9	100	45½	44⅝	45¼	+ ⅛
75	62½	OwnIl pf4.75		1	8	76	75	+ 1⅛
14⅜	7¼	OxfrdInd .60	5	11	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
14	11½	PacAS 1.20a	7	11	14⅛	13	13¾	
23½	18⅛	PacGas 1.88	7	484	22¼	21⅝	22⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	11⅝	PacLtg 1.60	6	65	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
25⅛	13¾	PacPatrl .80	10	46	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
21	14⅝	PacPw 1.70	10	160	19¾	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
15½	12⅜	PacTT 1.20	9	30	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	7¼	PacTin .80	5	5	9¼	9¼	9¼	
8¼	2½	PaineW 10e	16	262	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	
13⅜	8¾	PalW pfI 2.20		8	14	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
5¾	2⅜	PalmBc .60	6	3	5¾	5½	5¾	
3⅜	2	Pamlico .05t	11	1275	3	2⅞	3	
2	1	PanAm Air		67	2⅛	2	2	
34⅝	27¼	PanhE pf		7	32½	32¼	32⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	PaprcH .60b	6	97	10¼	10	10¼	— ⅛
15⅛	8⅝	Pargas .98	7	82	14⅛	13⅞	14	
24⅜	13¼	ParHan 1.12	7	12	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
19⅜	10¾	ParkPen .32	11	126	19⅜	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
32⅝	1	Pasco Inc	17	932	37⅜	37	37¼	+ 1⅛
24⅝	6½	Paytc nw .2e	9	85	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
22	9½	PeabGa .08r	13	103	21⅞	21	21	— ⅛
11⅝	5	Penn Cent		87	7⅝	7½	7½	
7⅜	3⅜	PennDix .24	5	159	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅜	Penn Fruit	10	3	3	3	3	
63¼	36½	Penrcy 1.16	30	311	53½	52	52¾	
20	15⅝	PaPwLt 1.80	7	95	19¾	19¼	19¾	+ ⅛
120	10.	PaPLJ pf 15		z150	115	115½	116	— 1
92	79	PaPL pfB 11		z310	87½	87½	87½	
97	79	PaPL pfS 8.40		z170	83	82	82½	— ⅛
87	64½	PaPL pfM 7.50		z370	69½	67½	69	— 1
50½	43¼	PaPL pf4.40		z170	46½	45	46½	+ 1⅛
23½	17⅝	Pennwlt 1.36	9	79	25¼	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
43¼	7	Penwi pf2.50		8	42⅜	42½	42½	+ ⅛
22	18⅛	Penwi pfI.60	25	20	20⅛	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
23¾	1	Pennzoil 1.20	7	403	23⅝	23	23½	+ ⅛
37⅞	32¾	PeopDrg 2.10	7	10	36⅝	36¼	36⅜	+ ⅛
37⅞	33¾	PepsiCo 2.68	6	53	36⅝	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
20	40¾	PepsiCo 1.40	17	653	69⅛	68½	69½	+ 1⅛
30	16	PerkElm .28	28	272	28	27⅝	27⅞	+ ⅛
1⅝	1⅝	Pet Inc 1.50	7	15	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
14⅛	11	Petinc pf		3	14	14	14	
14½	10	Petinc pf		1	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
13⅝	6¼	PetPrc 80	26	6	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	
71⅜	34	PetrieS .80a	22	107	67⅜	66	67⅜	+ 1
19⅝	8	Petrol pfI.50	15	18	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
39	18¼	Petrol pfI.37		1	39	39	39	
21⅞	16½	Perrinn 2.01e		8	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ⅛
36⅜	2¼	Pfizer .76e	16	699	31⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
40⅛	29	PhelpD 2.2	9	78	38½	37¾	38⅛	+ 1
15⅛	11⅞	PhilaEl .64	8	219	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
9⅝	74	PhilE pf9.50		z200	85	85	85	
84	67	PhilE pf8.7		z100	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	— ⅜
76	59½	PhilE pf7.44		z50	70½	70	70½	+ ⅛
75	57½	PhilE pf7.80		z30	69½	69½	69½	
73½	57	PhilE pf7.75		z100	69¼	69¼	69¼	+ 1½
68½	57	PhilaEl pf 7		z200	63½	62½	62—	1
44	35	PhilE pf4.40		250	41	40	40½	— 1
39	32½	PhilE pf3.80		z200	35½	35	35	— ⅛
12⅞	10⅝	PhilaSub .70	8	13	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
52⅛	40⅜	PhilMorr .90	17	495	54½	53⅜	54	+ 1⅛
6	2	Philips ind		91	5½	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
9¾	5¼	Phil I pf2.50		4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
60	35	PhillPet 1.60	12	232	60	59¾	59¾	
8½	3⅞	PhillVnl .20		8	8¾	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
19½	7⅜	Pickwick .[illegible]	6	429	17⅝	16½	17	— ⅛
14⅜	9¼	PiedNG 1.76	4	16	12⅜	13¼	13½	
6¼	2⅞	Pier 1 Imort	18	59	6⅛	6¼	6¼	
72⅛	35	Pillsbry 1.80	13	79	65¼	67¼	67¾	— ⅛
22⅝	19½	Pion Cp 1.20	10	463	30⅝	29⅞	30⅝	+ ⅛
20⅜	11¼	PitnyBk .60	10	283	23½	19½	19½	— ⅛
28	13½	PittFrg .80b	15	51	27¼	26⅞	27¼	+ ⅛
81⅛	36⅝	Pittston .80a	9	261	78⅛	77¼	77¾	+ ⅜
33⅛	12⅜	Pizza Hut	15	142	33½	32¾	32⅞	— ⅛
5⅝	1¾	Plan Resrch	11	51	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
6⅜	2½	Playbov	18	76	6	5⅞	5⅞	
25⅛	13¾	PlayBoy 1.38e	5	12	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	PNB M .60e	11	19	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
40⅜	9⅜	Polaroid .20	40	991	40⅜	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
12⅛	3⅝	Ponderosa	24	1490	12¼	11⅝	12⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	8⅞	PopTa .60b	9	12	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	+ ⅛
14⅜	9	SCM Cp .50	4	131	13⅞	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
17⅜	12⅞	PortGE 1.52	8	46	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	— ⅛
106½	98	PoG pfI 11.50		z120	105¾	104½	104½	— 1
48⅝	23⅞	PotlatN 1.40	9	118	48	47¾	47¾	+ ⅛
13¾	7¾	PotmE 1.16	9	171	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	
56⅜	36	PotEl pfE5.50		250	55½	55½	55½	+ 1
54½	50	PotEl pfF5		z750	52½	52	52	— 1¼
41	35½	PotEl pfH4.40		z300	40	40	40	— ⅛
36¾	35⅜	PotEl pfI 4.44			30½	30½	30½	
31	22¾	PPGInd 1.70	9	389	31	30¾	30¾	+ ⅛
12⅜	6	Premier .32	9	16	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
103⅜	6	ProctGam 2	22	139	96¾	95¾	96	+ ⅛
6⅜	6	ProdRsh .30	6	44	7¼	7¼	7¼	
38⅜	18⅞	Proler 1.40		18	37⅞	37⅜	37⅝	— ⅛
4	4	PSA Int		35	5¼	5¼	5¼	
15⅜	12½	PSvCnl .20	7	1158	15⅝	15	15	— ⅛
77	59	PSCol pfC.15		z260	76	76	76	+ 1
17⅜	9¼	PSvEl pfA 2.50	8	215	15⅝

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
20¾	13¾	USTobac .90	13	70	20⅞	20⅝	20¾	
62⅛	31¼	Unit Tech 2	8	296	58¾	57⅞	58⅜+	⅞
140⅞	86¼	UnTech pf 8		10	134½	133	133¼—	1½
16	12½	UniTel 1.08	10	224	14⅛	14½	14¾	
2	7-16	UniTel wt		87	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
20⅝	16⅛	UnTI 2of1.50		2	18⅛	18½	18½	
9⅛	3½	Unitrode Cp	13	193	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
30¼	16⅞	Univar 1.40	4	38	31	29¾	30¼+	½
18	11¼	UOP .90	6	371	15¾	14¼	14¼—	1¼
53	30	Upjohn .96	17	455	40	39¼	39¼—	⅝
17⅛	10	USLIFE .30	7	267	15¼	14⅞	15	
10⅝	8½	UslifeF .96a		47	10⅛	10	10 —	½
21⅝	12	USM sipl.20	5	72	21¼	20⅝	20⅞—	⅝
74⅞	39¼	UtahInt 1	19	377	71¾	70½	71⅜+	1⅝
28⅞	23⅝	UtahPL 2.36	9	47	28¼	28	28¼+	⅛
26	17	UV Ind 1b	4	57	24⅝	24	24⅝+	½
57½	50¼	UV In pf5.50		1	59	59	59 +	1½
30	20½	UV In pf1.25		1	28	28	28 +	¾
18½	6½	Varian .20	14	517	16⅞	15⅝	15⅝—	⅞
5⅝	3	Vendo Co		27	5¼	5½	5⅜	
6¾	2	Venice 20	31	29	6½	6	6½	
14⅛	11	VestSe 1.27e		11	12⅛	12¼	12¼—	⅛
38¼	21½	Vetco Offsh	19	77	37¾	37¼	37⅝+	⅛
26¾	13⅞	VF Corp 1	9	140	23⅞	23⅛	23⅜+	¼
10	2¾	Viacom Int	12	191	8¾	8⅛	8¾+	⅝
7⅛	4½	VicCmp .25p		374	5¾	4⅞	5⅝+	⅝
13⅝	8¼	VaEPw 1.18	7	427	12½	12½	12⅝—	⅛
77½	62	VaEP pf7.72		z70	72	71	71 —	1
77	60½	VE 72 pf7.72		z110	72½	72	72 —	½
77	59⅝	VaEP pf7.45		z300	74	74	74	
53	41	VaEP pf 5		z250	50	49	50	
47½	40	VaEP pf4.80		z250	47	46	47 +	½
45	37	VaEP pf4.20		z100	41½	41	41 —	2
42	34½	VaEP pf4.04		z20	40½	40½	40½+	1½
7¾	3¾	Vornado Inc	15	39	6¼	5¾	6 +	¼
14⅝	8¼	VSI Corp .60	6	20	13½	13	13⅛+	¼
36½	23½	VulMat 1.80	6	56	36¼	35⅜	35⅜—	⅝

W - X - Y - Z

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
41	40	WabR pf4.50		z50	41¾	41¾	41¾+	½
25½	12¼	Wachova .76	11	154	24¼	23¾	24⅛+	⅞
53	27¾	Wach pf2.20		142	52	51	52 +	1
4⅝	2½	WachRt .04p		36	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
13	10	Walgreen 1	10	79	12¾	12⅛	12¼	
44	29⅛	WlkrA 1.40a	11	14	34	33½	33⅝+	⅞
25½	14⅞	WallBus .55	9	7	22¼	22¾	22¾	
10⅝	6	WallMur .60	5	27	10⅛	10	10⅛—	⅝
26½	9½	WalMart .12	25	7	25⅝	25½	25⅝	
16⅞	6⅝	WangL .08e	18	56	16½	16⅛	16⅜+	½
17⅝	4⅞	Ward Foods	30	37	11	10½	10⅞+	⅛
10¾	7¼	Warnaco .80	10	91	10⅞	10½	10⅞+	⅜
21⅞	8¼	WrnCom .50	9	820	22⅞	21⅞	22 +	⅛
75	40	WrnC pf4.25		1	76	76	76 +	1
41¾	17	WrnC pf1.25		120	44½	43⅞	44⅜+	2⅞
38½	25	WarnerL .92	18	308	37¾	36½	36⅞—	½
22¾	13⅝	Warn S 1.20	10	30	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞+	⅜
20¾	12	WashGs 1.86	5	21	19⅛	18¾	19⅛—	⅛
13½	9½	WashNat .80	5	14	11⅝	11½	11½—	⅛
29¾	23⅛	WasN pf2.50		14	27	26¾	26½—	½
15⅜	12¾	WashStl 1a	4	5	14¾	14⅝	14⅝+	¼
19½	16½	WasWat 1.52	9	32	19⅝	19⅛	19½	
11¾	4	Waste Mant	13	100	11¾	11¼	11½—	⅛
37¾	11¾	Watkns .20e	22	111	38⅜	37¼	38⅛+	1
5	3	WayGos .40	25	7	5	4⅞	5 +	¼
7⅛	3⅛	Wean nit	7	14	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝+	⅜
16½	10¾	Wean pf.94k		1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
7⅝	4½	Weathrd .40	6	13	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝+	⅛
5¾	2⅛	Webb Del E	13	95	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
9⅛	6¼	WeilMcL .60	8	86	9⅛	8⅞	9 +	½
21⅝	15	WeisMkt .60	9	2	19½	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
1¼	⅜	Welbilt Corp		18	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
20½	12⅞	WellFgo .96	7	38	19⅝	19½	19¼—	⅛
8⅛	3¼	WellFM .10p		26	8	7⅞	7⅞	
23	18⅜	WstctTr 1.80	7	5	21¾	21⅝	21¾+	¼
52	46	WIPP pf4.50		z10	50	50	50	
38½	18¾	WstPtPep 2	7	219	38⅜	38	38½+	⅜
9½	5⅞	WnAirL .40a	8	242	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	
27⅝	15⅞	WnBnc 1.40	7	31	26½	25⅝	26⅜+	⅜
19	7⅝	WnCo NAm	13	125	18⅞	18⅛	18½—	⅛
8¾	5	Wn Pac Ind	6	43	7¾	7½	7⅛—	⅛
14⅜	8¾	WnPubih .80	6	37	13¾	13½	13½—	⅛
15¾	9⅛	WUnion 1.40	54	168	14⅞	14⅜	14⅝+	⅝
60	42	WnUn pf 6		2	52	51¾	52 +	¾
43¾	30	WnUn pf4.60		6	44	43½	44 +	1
47	32½	WnUn pf4.90		1	46	46	46	
19¼	9¾	WestgEl .97	55	1954	19¾	19	19¼+	⅝
31	19¼	Wstvco 1.40	5	41	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	-
17	12	Weybrg 1.28	7	3	16⅞	16¾	16⅞+	⅛
43¾	27⅝	Weyerhr .80	23	350	41¾	41	41⅛+	¼
22¾	10⅛	WhelFry .40	14	328	23⅜	22½	22¾	
31⅛	18	WhelP 1.40e	1	29	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛—	⅝
50¾	41	WhelPit pf 5		z140	49	47½	47½—	1
29¼	15⅛	Whirlpool .30	45	342	28¾	27½	27¾—	¾
23⅝	8¾	WhitCon .80	7	92	22¾	22⅛	22⅜+	¼
35½	29	WhitC pfC 3		2	35¼	35	35⅝+	¼
12½	7⅞	WhiteM .10p	5	93	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞+	⅛
4¾	1⅜	Whittaker	11	563	4⅛	4	4⅛	
15	7⅛	WickesCrp 1	8	180	14½	14⅛	14¼—	⅛
4½	2⅛	WiebdtSt .28	10	7	4	4	4 —	⅛
37⅞	25¾	WilmsCo .60	7	661	34	33⅞	34 +	½
54	29¾	WilmsCo wt		125	47¾	46½	47½+	2
40	27⅞	WinnDx 1.44	13	67	39¾	39¼	39¼—	½
50	37	WinnDix B		22	49½	49	49¼—	¾
6⅞	3⅛	Winnebago		137	6	5¾	5⅞—	⅛
28½	22⅛	WiscEl 1.92	10	94	27⅞	27¼	27¼—	¾
102	89¾	WisE pf8.90		z60	98	97⅛	98 +	½
88	81½	WisE pf7 75		z200	84½	84	84 +	½
19⅞	17⅛	Wisc Gas wl		75	18	17⅜	17¾+	¼
16⅛	11⅞	WiscPS 1.38	9	19	15¾	15½	15½	
27½	17⅛	Witco 1.20	6	26	25	24¾	24¾+	⅛
3¼	1⅜	WolvrW .05e	13	15	3	2⅞	3	
16⅝	6⅜	Wometco .56	10	55	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛+	¼
23⅞	7	WoodsCp .48	10	37	21½	20⅜	20⅝—	1
17¾	9⅝	Wolwth 1.20	9	358	17⅝	16⅝	17⅛+	¾
29	21	Wolw pf2.20		10	29	28	29 +	1¾
6⅞	2⅝	World Airw	6	20	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛+	¼
64¾	41⅞	Wrigly 2.40a	12	6	63¾	63	63 —	½
5½	3⅜	Wurlitzer		3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4⅝	1⅜	Wyly Corp		68	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
87⅝	50¼	XeroxCp 1	17	964	71¾	69¾	70⅛—	¾
12⅛	7¼	Xtra 2.67t	6	295	12½	11½	12 +	½
12	4¾	Yates Ind	8	49	11½	11	11 —	½
13	9¾	YngsDr .60a	5	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜+	⅛
19⅞	9¾	ZaleCorp .76	9	179	20⅞	20	20⅝+	⅝
15¾	9	Zale pfA .80		10	16	15½	15¾	
37⅞	22⅞	Zapata .60a	5	68	36⅜	36	35⅝+	¼
70	47	Zapata pf 2		4	72	71	71 +	1
6	2¾	Zeyre Corp		95	5⅞	5⅝	5¾+	⅛
28⅝	10	ZenithRad 1	117	210	28⅝	27¾	28 —	⅛
12¾	4½	Zurn Ind .32	15	274	12½	12⅛	12¼—	⅛

NEW YORK, July 15.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Tues.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.73	*1.07
Coffee 4 Santos lb.	*.68	.70
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	.27	.26½
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	200	190.00
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	213.19	151.30
Steel scrap No.1 hvy Pitt.	56-57	129-130
Lead, spot, lb	19	2.46
Copper elec., lb	60¾-65	85¾-87
Tin (Straits), lb	3.27	4.21¾
Zinc, E St L basis, lb	38½-39	34½-40
Silver N.Y., oz	4.665	4.32
Gold N.Y. oz	165.05	—
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	762.4	832.4

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES
July 15, 1975.

SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons).

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Sep.	16.30	16.38	15.95	A15.95	A16.95
Oct.	15.88	15.90	15.60	A15.60	A16.60
Mar.	15.15	15.25	14.93	A14.93	A15.93

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D	5¾-6¼	3⅛-3⅝	1⅞-2⅛	8⅛- 9
1 M.	6¼-6⅝	3¾-4	3⅛-3⅝	9 - 9⅜
3 M.	7⅛-7½	4 -4¼	4 -4¼	9⅞-10¼
6 M.	7⅜-8½	4½-5⅛	5⅛-5⅝	11 -11⅜
1 Y.	8⅜-8⅞	5½-6⅛	5⅞-6⅛	11¾-12

U.S. Commodity Prices

May	15.25	15.25	14.80	A14.40	15.80
Jul.	15.35	15.35	14.77	A14.77	A15.77
Sep.	15.25	15.25	14.70	A14.70	A15.70
Oct.	15.30	15.30	14.59	A14.59	15.59
Sales: 1,592.					
WOOL (6,000 lbs).					
Dec.	143.0	143.0	143.0	B143.0	
Sales: 1.					
COCOA (30,000 lbs).					
Jul.	58.30	58.30	56.70	56.70	59.75
Sep.	53.80	53.80	52.95	52.95	54.95
Dec.	50.70	50.83	49.83	49.83	51.83
Mar.	50.20	50.35	49.35	49.35	51.36
May	50.50	50.50	49.40	49.40	51.40
Jul.	50.40	50.40	49.45	49.45	51.45
Sales: 1,355.					
COPPER (25,000 lbs).					
Jul.	56.50	57.00	56.50	56.60	57.50
Aug.	57.10	57.20	56.70	56.70	56.60
Sep.	57.60	57.70	57.20	57.20	58.20
Dec.	59.90	59.40	58.80	58.90	59.80
Jan.	59.90	60.00	59.50	59.50	60.40
Mar.	61.10	61.10	60.50	60.60	61.50
May	62.20	62.20	61.60	61.60	62.50
Jul.	63.10	63.10	62.50	62.50	63.40
Sales: 7,825.					
POTATOES (50,000 lbs).					
Nov.	6.15	7.22	6.06	6.10	6.19
Mar.	7.18	6.26	7.09	7.14	7.21
Apr.	7.85	7.98	7.81	A7.76	7.90
May	9.60	9.68	9.43	9.49	9.64
Sales: 3,998.					
SILVER (5,000 troy oz).					
Jul.	464.30	467.40	462.00	467.40	465.50
Sep.	469.90	473.50	467.00	472.70	470.50
Dec.	481.20	485.00	479.10	484.50	482.30
Jan.	485.00	488.20	483.00	488.20	486.00
Mar.	493.00	495.70	490.50	495.70	493.50
May	500.00	504.80	497.50	504.06	501.90
Jul.	505.00	510.20	505.00	510.20	508.20
Sep.	515.50	517.30	512.00	517.30	515.40
Sales: 6,950.					
ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)					
Jul	55.00	56.50	55.00	56.50	55.10
Sep	57.20	58.25	57.23	58.20	57.10
Nov	59.20	59.85	59.20	B59.90	59.00
Jan	60.95	61.50	60.80	B61.50	60.70
Mar	61.65	62.25	61.65	B62.40	61.50
May	62.50	62.95	62.50	B63.10	62.35
Jul	63.20	63.95	63.10	B63.90	B63.10
Sales: 350.					
COTTON, No. 2 (50,000 lbs).					
Oct.	49.15	43.55	48.05	48.10	49.25
Dec.	48.30	48.85	48.30	48.43	48.50
Mar.	49.25	49.58	49.16	49.16	49.15
May	49.85	50.12	49.85	B49.70	B49.65
Jul.	50.30	50.30	50.30	B50.20	B50.15
Oct.	—	—	—	B51.00	B51.05
Dec.	—	—	—	B51.05	B51.05
Sales: 1,350.					
GOLD (100 troy oz)					
Aug	166.20	A166.50	165.60	165.90S	167.00
Oct	169.00	169.20	168.70	168.70S	169.80
Dec	171.90	172.20	171.50	171.50S	172.70
Feb	174.80	174.90	174.50	174.30S	175.60
Apr	177.80	178.20	177.80	177.20S	178.50
Jun	180.50	180.70	180.40	180.10S	181.40
Oct	186.00	186.50	186.00	185.80S	187.20
Sales: 916.					

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev Close
WHEAT (5,000 bu)					
Jul	3.49	3.62	3.49	3.59	3.50
Sep	3.54	3.70	3.48	3.60	3.60
Dec	3.70	3.80	3.65	3.78	3.73
Mar	3.76	3.89	3.76	3.86	3.71
May	3.76	3.88½	3.74	3.86	3.71
CORN (5,000 bu)					
Jul	2.85	2.95	2.84½	2.95	2.86
Sep	2.68	2.77	2.67	2.73	2.69
Dec	2.58½	2.65	2.57	2.63½	2.59
Mar	2.66	2.72½	2.65	2.71¼	2.68
May	2.71½	2.77	2.70	2.75	2.73
Jul	2.71	2.79	2.71	2.78¼	2.75½
SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)					
Jul	5.62	5.70	5.57	5.65	5.61
Aug	5.54	5.60	5.45	5.56	5.51
Sep	5.50	5.59	5.43	5.54	5.50
Nov	5.52	5.61	5.44½	5.53	5.53
Jan	5.58	5.69	5.52½	5.63	5.62
Mar	5.67	5.77½	5.62	5.71	5.70
May	5.77	5.85	5.71	5.79	5.78
Jul	5.83	5.89	5.77	5.85	5.84
Aug	5.81	5.90	5.73	5.86	5.85
SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)					
Jul	25.50	26.40	25.43	25.90	25.65
Aug	24.25	25.00	24.00	24.40	24.40
Sep	23.65	24.20	23.25	23.60	23.75
Oct	22.90	23.50	22.45	22.85	22.50
Dec	22.30	22.80	21.75	22.05	22.40
Jan	21.90	22.40	21.45	21.65	22.05
Mar	21.70	22.25	21.30	21.50	a21.80
May	21.75	22.05	21.20	21.25	21.75
Jul	21.60	21.90	21.05	21.10	21.55
Aug	—	—	—	20.90b	21.50
SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)					
Jul	123.20	125.80	123.20	124.80	124.00
Aug	127.50	130.70	127.50	130.00	128.00
Sep	131.00	133.50	130.50	132.00	131.50
Oct	133.50	135.50	132.50	134.00	133.00
Dec	136.50	139.50	136.00	138.00	137.00
Jan	139.00	141.50	138.50	139.50b	138.50
Mar	144.50	145.00	142.00	143.50b	143.00
May	—	—	—	144.50a	143.00
Jul	147.00	147.00	147.00	147.00b	147.00
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Jul	—	—	—	466.50b	466.00
Aug	466.00	470.50	464.00	469.50	469.00
Sep	471.50	471.50	468.00	471.00	472.00
Oct	474.00	477.50	471.20	475.50	476.10
Dec	481.50	485.50	479.00	483.50	484.00
Feb	490.00	492.50	487.50	491.50b	492.00
Apr	497.00	501.50	495.00	499.00	498.80
Jun	505.50	507.00	502.50	506.00	507.50
Aug	511.30	513.50	511.00	513.50	514.50
Oct	520.00	520.00	513.00	520.00	522.50
LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)					
Aug	48.20	48.10	46.55	47.20	48.10
Oct	43.15	43.22	41.37	41.80	42.85
Dec	41.80	41.97	40.20	41.00	41.65
Feb	40.90	41.00	39.70	40.20	40.75
Apr	40.40	40.50	39.49	39.50	40.20
Jun	40.50	40.90	40.10	40.10	40.80

Sales: Aug 7,730; Oct 5,280; Dec 2,957; Feb 738; April 104; June 9.
Open interest: Aug 14,721; Oct 9,906. Dec 5,307; Feb 3,584; April 455; June 55.

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev Close
LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)					
Jul	57.10	57.17	56.62	57.15	56.00
Aug	53.60	54.25	53.35	54.25	53.40
Oct	48.70	48.97	48.30	48.90	48.30
Dec	48.25	48.50	47.82	48.50	48.00
Feb	47.35	47.45	46.60	47.25	47.00
Apr	43.40	43.80	43.20	43.80	43.40
Jun	44.00	44.10	b43.70a	44.05b	43.60
Jul	43.73	43.75	43.50	43.75	43.45

Sales: July 610; Aug 2,002; Oct 1,314; Dec 1,115; Feb 352; April 96; June 48; July 14.
Open interest: July 1,193; Aug 4,569; Oct 3,076; Dec 5,618; Feb 2,424; April 824; June 330; July 60.

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev Close
SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)					
Jul	44.00	44.00	44.00	44.00	44.05
Aug	45.80	46.10	45.20	45.50	45.55
Sep	52.50	53.40	52.60	53.10	53.25
Oct	53.00	53.65	53.40a	53.50	[illegible]
Nov	56.50	57.10b	55.95a	56.30	56.75
Dec	59.25	59.60	58.05a	59.05a	59.10
Jan	56.50	56.50	56.50	56.50	56.50

Sales: July 1; Aug 21; Sep 645; Oct 4; Nov 22; Dec 76; Jan 1.
Open interest: July 31; Aug 274; Sep 1,054; Oct 129; Nov 335; Dec 650; Jan 22.

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev Close
PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)					
Jul	84.10	85.15	82.75	85.15	83.70
Aug	82.25	83.60	81.95	83.60b	82.15
Feb	76.60	77.25	75.55	77.10	75.50
Mar	74.50	75.25	73.75a	75.10	73.50
May	73.35	73.95	73.57	73.95	73.10
Jul	73.20	71.90	70.65	71.50	[illegible]

Sales: July 744; Aug 3,714; Feb ... March 276; May 197; July ...
Open interest: July 1,299; Aug ... Feb 5,605; March 1,252; May 1,... 743; Aug 1.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

GOLD (100 troy oz)					
Sep	167.50	168.10	167.20	167.80	[illegible]
Dec	171.70	172.20	171.40	171.80	[illegible]
Mar	176.00	176.70	176.00	176.30	[illegible]
Jun	180.50	180.70	B180.10	A180.10	[illegible]
Sep	185.00	185.50	B184.80	A185.10	[illegible]

Sales: Sep. 920; Dec. 210; March ... June 8; Sep. 41.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev	High	Low
Amsterdam	93.50	93.20	97.[illegible]	[illegible]
Brussels	137.42	137.07	137.50	[illegible]
Frankfurt	139.52	139.70	142.58	[illegible]
London 30	312.70	305.50	383.30	[illegible]
London 500	139.55	137.63	156.14	[illegible]
Milan	85.50	85.88	108.86	[illegible]
Paris	134.60	124.90	138.70	[illegible]
Sydney	371.50	373.81	383.35	[illegible]
Tokyo (n)	326.04	326.36	333.11	[illegible]
Tokyo (o)	4432.02	4437.54	4564.53	[illegible]
Zurich	271.90	270.10	291.28	[illegible]

(n) New (o) Old

Paris Commodities

COCOA	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)
Jul	—	—	540-625
Sep	578	563	569-573
Dec	546	524	536-537
Mar	546	525	535-536
May	—	—	535-540
Jul	—	—	535-540

Lots: 500.

Market Summary

July 15, 1975

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Levitz Frnit	325,100	6⅛	[illegible]
Ramada In	317,700	5½	[illegible]
Citicorp	261,600	35⅛	[illegible]
Pan Am	277,400	3⅜	[illegible]
Boise Cascd	231,400	27⅝	[illegible]
Searle GD	226,500	18⅛	[illegible]
Gulf Oil	210,700	23¼	[illegible]
Occiden Pet	199,300	22⅝	[illegible]
Braniff Int	197,100	8¼	[illegible]
Westgh El	195,400	19¾	[illegible]
Gen Motors	190,700	53⅝	[illegible]
UAL Inc	188,300	26⅝	[illegible]
Am Home	186,700	38½	[illegible]
Eaton Corp	178,300	27⅛	[illegible]
Texaco Inc	174,900	28⅛	[illegible]

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	28.34	[illegible]
Advances	978	[illegible]
Declines	526	[illegible]
Unchanged	357	[illegible]
Total issues	1861	[illegible]
New 1975 highs	315	[illegible]
New 1975 lows	5	[illegible]

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
STP Corp	167,500	7⅝	[illegible]
Champ Ho	116,900	4⅞	[illegible]
Nat Patent	68,500	14⅛	[illegible]
Gt L Chem	65,200	24⅛	[illegible]
Damson Oil	63,600	5⅞	[illegible]
Onan Corp	63,100	30⅛	[illegible]
Frigitronc	61,400	14	[illegible]
Aegis Corp	59,900	1⅛	[illegible]
Warn C pf C	57,600	5⅞	[illegible]
Con Oil Gas	51,700	8⅛	[illegible]

Approx total stock sales 4,660,[illegible]
Stock sales year ago 1,140,[illegible]

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
96.95	96.14	96.86	+0.[illegible]

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
30 Ind	879.22	888.85	874.14	881.81	+ [illegible]
20 Trn	173.10	176.25	171.26	173.58	+ [illegible]
15 Utl	84.96	85.54	84.13	84.74	− [illegible]
65 Stk	267.54	270.75	265.53	268.[illegible]	+ [illegible]

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	108.51	106.49	107.40	+ [illegible]
15 Railroads	39.71	38.70	39.26	+ [illegible]
60 Utilities	45.14	44.37	44.79	+ [illegible]
500 Stocks	96.58	94.71	95.61	+ [illegible]

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	51.52	51.24	51.24	[illegible]
Industrials	57.03	56.77	56.91	+ [illegible]
Transportation	34.42	34.22	34.30	+ [illegible]
Utilities	33.66	33.59	33.65	+ [illegible]
Finance	54.27	54.17	54.18	+ [illegible]

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	Short*
July 14	244,899	460,299	[illegible]
July 11	223,186	407,718	[illegible]
July 10	258,014	455,577	[illegible]
July 9	243,428	442,352	[illegible]
July 8	193,433	376,946	[illegible]
July 7	209,313	380,515	[illegible]

*These totals are included in the sales figures

New Issue
July 15, 1975

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

SUMITOMO METAL INDUSTRIES, LTD.
Osaka/Japan

DM 100,000,000.–
8½% Deutsche Mark Bonds of 1975/1982

under the irrevocable and unconditional guarantee of
THE SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED
Osaka/Japan

Offering price: 99%
Interest: 8½% p.a., payable on July 1 of each year
Maturity: July 1, 1982
Listing: Frankfurt (Main)

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
The Daiwa Securities Co., Ltd. — Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
Kidder, Peabody International Limited — Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited

Alahli Bank of Kuwait K.S.C. — Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. — Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Arab Finance Corporation S.A.L. — Arab Financial Consultants Company S.A.K. — Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.
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Banque Lambert – Luxembourg S.A. — Banque Nationale de Paris — Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Banque Populaire Suisse (Underwriters) S.A — Banque de Suez et de l'Union des Mines — Baring Brothers & Co., Limited
Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank — Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale — Bayerische Vereinsbank
Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co. — Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft — Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank
Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. International Limited — Chase Manhattan Limited — Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse
Citicorp International Bank Limited — Compagnie Financière de la Deutsche Bank AG — Crédit Commercial de France
Crédit Lyonnais — Credit Suisse White Weld Limited — Creditanstalt-Bankverein
Credito Italiano — Daiwa Europe (Deutschland) GmbH — Den Danske Landmandsbank
Delbrück & Co. — Deutsche Genossenschaftskasse Zentralbank der Genossenschaften — Deutsche Girozentrale – Deutsche Kommunalbank –
Dominion Securities Corporation Harris & Partners Limited — Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation — Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Effectenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft — European Banking Company Limited — First Boston (Europe) Limited
First Chicago Limited — Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft — Goldman Sachs International Corp.
Hambro-Mitsui Limited — Hill Samuel & Co. Limited — Industriebank von Japan (Deutschland) Aktiengesellschaft
Kleinwort, Benson Limited — Kredietbank N.V. — Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise
Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International — Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.) — Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k.
Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.) — Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited — Lazard Frères et Cie
Lazard Frères & Co. — Lehman Brothers Incorporated — LTCB Asia Limited
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J. Vontobel & Co. — M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co. — S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
Wardley Limited — Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale — Wood Gundy Limited
Yamaichi International (Europe) Ltd.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	42
Albert Heijn	99.30
Algembank	340
Amrobank	74.50
A'dam	138.50
Fokker	38.70
Heineken	152.50
H.V.A	53
Holl-Am-L	59.50
Hoogovens	54.30
K.L.M	55.20
Pakhoed	154.40
Philips new	25.20
Robeco	186.50
Rolinco	134.80
Royal Dutch	95.70
Unilever	106.40
Van Ommer	267.50
Ver Mach	188

Brussels

Arbed	4,040
Brux-Lamb	2,145
Cock Ougree	1,030
Electrobel	6,130
GB-Inno-BM	1,985
Hoboken	4,095
Petrofina	5,270
Ph Gevaert	1,160
Soc. Générale	2,840
Solvay	2,660
Un Minière	1,380

Frankfurt

AEG	75.30
BASF	142.40
Bayer	117.80
Commerzbk	212.20
Conl Gumm	75.90
Daimler	306.50
Demag	210
DeutBank	326.50
DresdeBk	178
Hoechst	131.50
Ge's Aktie	72.80
Hoesch	52
Karstdt	491
Kaufhof	280
KHD	163.50
Lufthansa	62.50
Mannesmann	276
Metallgesell	229
Neckermann	106.80
Rheinstahl	58.50
RWE new	119.50
Schering	411
Siemens	270
Thyssen	79
Veba	94.50
Volkswagen	106

*Ex-dividend.

London

Anglo-Am Cr	4.65
Anglo-Am	£22.00
Barclay Bk	2.70
Beecham Gr	2.90
BICC	1.16
Boots	1.98
Bowater	1.41
Brit-Am Tob	3.20
Brit Oxyg	0.45½
Brit Pet	5.50
BLMC	Unq.
Burmah	0.32
Cadbury Sch	0.46
Chartered	1.83
Gold Fields	2.51
Courtaulds	1.20
Daggafont	0.16
DeBeer D	3.26
Decca Pet	1.96
Distillers	1.40
Dunlop	0.49
E Mus Inr	1.79
GEC	1.24
FreeStGed	£30.00
GKN	2.22
Glaxo Gr	3.57
Gt Un St	1.52
Guinness	1.14
Hawker-Sidd	2.64
Hudson Bay	£12.25
Imp Chem	2.60
Imps	0.67½
Mar&Spen	1.02
MetalBox	2.32
Nichols	0.34
Plessey	0.72
Rand Mines	3.20
Rank Org	1.55
Royal Dutch	£27¼
R.T.Z.	1.84
Shell	3.13
Thorn (A)	1.57
Tube Invest	2.52
Union Carb	5.28
Vickers	1.34
War L3½	£26⅛
West Deep	£20.00½
West Drief	£44.50
West Hold	£35.50
West M'n	1.58
Woolworth	0.42½
ZCI	0.53

Milan

Bastogi	1,325
Erba	2,380
Ercole Marelli	530
Fiat	1,028
Finsider	336.25
Generali	65,000
IFI	2,250
Italgas	438
Italsider	361.50
LaRinas	80.75
Montedis	531
Olivetti	1,090
Pirelli	762
Snia Visco	1,501
Terni	37.25

Paris

Air Liquide	347.50
Alimentaire	60.50
BSN	440
Carrefour	1,365
Cim Lafarge	169
Citroën	78
Cie Bancaire	470
CFP	139
CGE	309
CCF	142.20
Ferodo	324.20
Imetal	75.40
L'Oreal	805
Mach Bull	34.40
Michelin	1,059
Moët-Henn	507
Moulinex	314
Paribas	179
PUK	108.10
Penarroya	53.70
Perrier	109.20
Peugeot	245.60
Rh Poulenc	117.50
Sacilor	83.20
St Gobain	117.10
Suez	230
Télémécan	900
Thomson	198
Usinor	73.20

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,150
B Boveri	1,390
Ciba-Geigy	1,095
Cr Suisse	2,905
Fischer	520
HofRocheN	10,100
Nestlé	3,395
Sandoz	4,475
Sté B Suisse	441
Sulzer	2,275
U B Suisse	3,385
Buchrle	—

Currency Rates

July 15, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It	Gldr	BF (com)	Swiss F	Dan.Kr
Amsterdam	2.5[illegible]	5.[illegible]	102.55*	60.69*	39.[illegible]	—	6.92*	96.1[illegible]	44.51
Brussels (c)	36.555	80.[illegible]	14.908	8.76[illegible]	5.67*	14.[illegible]	—	14.151	6.6[illegible]
Frankfurt	2.4525	5.5023	—	58.75*	2.795x	96.[illegible]	6.708*	94.94*	42.[illegible]
London (z)	2.19[illegible]	—	5.3365	9.[illegible]	1415.25	5.455	80.075	5.6375	12.[illegible]
Milan	645.70	1415.60	264.17	154.77	—	254.55	17.655	250.15	114.33
Paris	4.17[illegible]	9.1[illegible]	170.[illegible]		6.4740x	1[illegible]	11.[illegible]	161.[illegible]	75.[illegible]
Zurich	2.5[illegible]	5.6[illegible]	105.35*	61.94*	0.4000*	102.0[illegible]	7.07*	—	45.[illegible]

The following are dollar values only: Danish Krone 5.6415; Escudo: 25.[illegible]; Israeli £: 6.12; Peseta: 56.9[illegible]; Schilling: 17.10; Sw Krona: 4.0[illegible]; Yen: 295.7[illegible]; Belgian financial franc: 28.405

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing prices July 15, 1975

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
Bankam	44½	44⅞
1st BA Sv	42¾	42¼
1stEmp S	14½	15¼
1st Wn F	1⅞	2½
Hartf NC	16	18½
Midl Bks	21¼	22¼
Shaw Co	23	34½
U Va Bks	17½	18
Va N Bnk	17	18
Insurance		
Fid Un Lf	21⅞	21⅝
Industrials		
AFA PrS	5¼	6¾
AID Inc	4¼	4¾
AVM Cp	2½	3¼
Acushnl	10½	12
Addisn W	9¼	9½
Adv Ros	2½	2¾
Alberls	4⅞	5⅛
Alico Inc	8¼	8¾
Allyn Bac	5⅛	5½
A El Lab	2½	2½
Am Exp	39⅝	40⅛
Am Finl	11⅞	13¼
Am Furn	3½	3½
Am Greet	12¼	12⅝
Am Telev	13½	14¾
Am Weld	10¼	11¼
Amtr Dv	1	1½
Arodite	5	5⅞
Anheus B	36½	37
Ard May	2½	2
ArkWIG	17¼	17⅞
Arvida	6⅛	6½
AtCC Bcl	14½	15¼
AtlGas Lt	13½	13⅞
Baird At	5⅞	6¼
Ball PnlC	9¼	10
Bang Hy	13½	14¼
Bkem Rll	8½	8⅞
Bassell F	21½	22¼
Bayls Mk	9	9⅝
Beeline F	5¾	6¼
Betz Lab	42¼	43
Bibb Co	8⅛	8⅞
Bird Son	46	48
Britchr	1⅜	1¼
Blck Hills	36	37½
Bonza Int	3⅜	3⅜
Booz AH	4⅝	4¾
Bradon	4½	4¾
Brinks	12¼	12¾
Brks Sca	14¾	15¼
Brwning	3½	4
Buckb M	7¼	7¾
Buckeye	11⅝	11⅞
Burn Sim	7½	8
Ca WSv	25¼	26¼
Compl Ch	1½	1½
C nnradH	1⅝	2
Cap Swst	4⅝	5⅛
Captn Air	2⅛	2⅝
Cap Trc	3	3½
Care Cp	1¼	2½
CenVl PS	11	11½
Chm Lea	8½	9½
Chssa Ut	8¾	9¼
Cnl Bridg	90	91½
Chdtn Cp	3⅛	3⅝
ChrisSe	119½	122½
Circle F	2	2¼
CitznUt A	29¾	30¼
CitznUt B	29⅝	30⅛
Clark Ml	26½	27½
Clow Cp	8½	9
Colu Vent	3	4
Co mClr	16¾	17½
Coml Sh	23½	25
Comw Pa	25	25¾
Con Pap	41	42
Craw Co	35½	37
Cross Co	13¼	14½
Cutlr Fed	2½	3¼
Danly M	5¾	6½
Data Dgn	2½	2¾
Data 100	14½	15¼
Dayt Inc	26½	28½
Decor In	3⅜	3⅞
DeKlb Ag	35½	37½
Delhi Oil	3⅛	3⅝
DeLux C	33¼	34
Det CanT	11½	12½
Det IntBr	29	30
Dewey El	[illegible]	[illegible]
Diam Crv	10½	11¼
Dixn Cru	15¼	16½
Dccutel	11½	12
Dollar G	9⅛	9½
Dorch G	12	12¾
Dow Jone	28	29
Doyle DB	11¼	12½
Dunk'n D	6¼	6⅝
Duriron	17½	18½
Eberln In	3⅜	4¼
Econ Lab	31⅛	32½
ElPas El	10½	11
Elua Sys	4¼	5
Elder Be	5⅛	6¼
Elec Nucl	10¾	11⅛
Elec Mes	1⅞	2½
Energy C	4¼	5¼
Entwistl	2	2¼
Equty Oil	16⅞	17¾
Erie Tec	7	9
Ethan Al	22½	23¼
Fab Tek	1½	2½
Fingrht	2⅝	2¾
Fst Borf	22¼	22¾
Ficknar	22	22½
Fla WatU	3¼	4
Forest O	16⅛	17¼
Frmigtn	1	1⅛
Folomat	10½	11½
Frkln Cp	3⅜	4⅛
Frnkln El	7½	8
Frnd Ice	24½	25¼
Gen RlEs	4	5
Gov EFin	9⅞	10⅜
Graph Cn	15	15½
Green Mt	7⅜	8¼
Grey Adv	7½	8
Gulf Intsl	7¼	7¾
Gyrodn	3½	4
Harper R	8⅞	9⅛
Henred F	19½	20¼
Holobm	2¼	2⅝
Hoover	14¾	15½
Horiz Res	3	4
Huck Mfg	5⅞	6¼
Huds Pao	22	23½
Hyatt Cp	6⅝	7
Hyatt Inf	4½	5¼
Ind Nuclr	4¾	5¾
Intra Ind	2	2½
Intrmk In	1½	2
Intrnl G	11½	12
InBk Wsh	3¼	4½
IaSou Ut	24½	24¾
Jamsbr	15½	[illegible]
Jiffy Fds	1½	1⅞
Jcs yn M	16	16¾
KMS Ind	4¼	4⅝
Kaisr Sll	32¼	[illegible]
KaisSll pf	10¾	11¼
Kalvar	4	4⅝
Kaman A	15⅛	15¾
Kamag A	5	5½
Kate Grc	1⅛	1¾
Kaysam	1⅛	1⅞
Kear Tr	6⅝	7
Kelly S	17½	17¾
Keuff Ess	15¼	16
Keye F b	14½	14⅞
Key CusF	4	4½
King Int	1½	2
Knap Vog	15	16
Lance In	24¾	25½
Land Res	1⅝	1¾
Leedy Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lin Broad	9⅝	10
Leg Eltn	3¼	3⅝
Madsn G	13¼	12⅝
Mar Rty	1⅜	1⅞
Mat Pert	45¼	47
Manor C	2½	3½
Marti Frt	6½	7
Maul LP	8½	9¼
McCor	3	3½
McQuay	1	1⅛
Mastar	21½	21¾
Medi n	40½	44
Merid In	2¼	3
Midl V	13½	14
Midlc Ca	2	3
Millipr	58	58
Mine. In	4	4¼
Minn Gas	17¾	18½
Misc VI G	15	16
Mrs S Pie	1	1½
Mont Col	6	6½
Moore P	9	10
Moore S	19⅛	20¼
Motch M	3	4
Mot Club	4⅛	4⅝
Muelier	6	6½
Nares Cp	1⅞	2
Nat G&O	8⅞	9½
N SecRsh	4⅞	5
NJ Nat G	12	13½
Nicisn A	20½	21¼
Nicisn B	21⅛	21⅝
NeCar G	9	9½
N Eur O	15¼	16½
Nortro K	2½	3
NW NatG	7½	8
NW PuSv	17¾	18¼
Oglivy M	19¼	20½
Ohio Fer	15½	16½
Oil Shale	4⅝	5
Ormont	2	2⅝
Otter TP	16½	17
Over NA	3	3¼
Pabst Br	31⅝	32
PacGt R	30½	31
Parco	1	1½
Park Dr	22¾	23¼
Parks H	2	3
Pauley P	5	6⅛
Pearl M	16¼	17
Pa Enter	14¾	15¼
PrctOff B	12½	13¼
Pepsi BW	5	6
Petrolit	82½	84
Pettson	23	24
Philip L	9⅛	10½
Piedmt A	4½	4⅝
Pickrin	40¼	41
Plan HIB	31	31½
P stlin	2½	3¼
Pronrp	2	2½
Pub S NC	5½	9⅞
P Ecnrc	41	42
PulD Cap	4⅜	5
Qual Inns	2	2½
Rogen Pr	3½	4¼
Rehall C	5⅛	5½
Reych Cp	226	232
Reymnd	9	10
Recog Eq	9	9⅞
Read Ex	44	44¾
Ropin M	10¼	11½
Russion	3½	4¼
Rouse	4½	4⅞
Rus Stov	16½	17¼
Sedrar	1⅜	1⅞
Sath Cat	2¼	3
Scrapp H	22	24
Seis Dell	3½	3⅞
Sonesta F	1⅛	1½
Seven U	35	35¼
Snap Tis	30	31
Seld Sta	12	13½
S Cal Wat	12½	13
Sw Gs Cp	9¼	9½
Sw El Sv	14½	15¼
Standyn	15	15¼
Sig Req	18½	19¼
Stan Hse	9	11
Stane Str	5½	6¼
Stack Gl	22½	24
Sundal	2⅞	3⅜
TIME DC	2⅞	3
Tampax	33¼	34¼
Taylr Wi	18	18½
Tech Pub	7¾	8
Techere	18¼	18½
Tecura P	32¼	34
Tennant	27½	29½
Tiny Co	2½	2¾
Tranio O	12½	12½
Trico Pd	28	30
Tran OG	7½	7⅞
Tyson F	13¼	14¼
Un McGil	10¾	11
US Brknt	5⅜	5¾
US TrkLn	13½	14
Us Pen P	18⅛	19
Valley Gs	7½	8¼
VanD Air	8½	9
Vance S	2⅞	3
Velcro	6⅝	7
Ventron	24½	25
Weds Pu	6½	7¼
Wsh NG	13½	14
Webb Re	3⅛	3⅞
Weco Dvl	2	2½
We gtf W	7½	8
Weldtrn	1½	1¾
Wering M	8¾	9
Welt Gar	4	4½
Welsbch	1	1½
Wstn Mtg	2	3
Westrm	1	1½
Wisc PL	17	17⅞
Wdvrd L	22¾	23¼
Wright W	4	4½
ZionUt B	22¼	23½

Tuesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-315

ACF Ind, Adams Drg, Adam Mills, AJ Indust, Albertsons, Alcan Alu, Alco Stand, Allen Grp, Amer Hess, Am Brands, AmBldg M, Am Invest, Am Stand, Ametek, Ampco Pitt, Amper Cp, Amsted, Angelica, Apache Cp, Arco Oil, Arlen Rlty, Ashland Oil, Ashl Oil pf, Atl Rich, AtRch 3pf, AtlRch 2 80pf, ATO Inc, Autom Data, Autom Ind, Avco Co p, Barber Oil, Bell Howell, Bendix Cp, Bendix pf, Best Prod, Bobbie Brks, Boise Cascd, Borg Warn, Briggs Strat, BristMy pf, Brckwy Gls, Callan Mng, CanSouRy, Carter Hawl, CartHawl pf, Cater Trac, Charter NY, Chase Manh, Chem NY, Chessie Sys, Cities Svc, CNA Finl, Coleco Ind, Colon Penn, Congolm Cp, Conrac Cp, CnPw 7.72pf, CnPw 7.45pf, ContAirLin, Contlil Cp, Cont Oil, Cowles Com, CPC Intl, Crocker Nat, Crouse Hind, CrouseHd pf, Daytn Hud, Dean Witter, Diam Shm, DiamSh pfC, DiamSh pfD, Dillon Cos, Dorr Oliver, Duplan Cp, E Systems, Eckerd Jk, E MemMo, Emerson El, Envirtch Cp, Equit Gas, EquitLife M, Esterlin Cp, Evans Pd, Farah Mfg, FrChi Cp, Fisher Sci, FlHow Pac, Fuqua Ind, Gable Ind, GAF Cp pf, Garlock, Gamble Sko, Gn Dynam, Gen Host, Gen Instr, Gen Mills, Gen Motors, GenTel&El, Gen Tire, Genstar Ltd, Ga Pacific, Getty Oil, Gines Inc, Gleason Wks, GtWest Unit, Gulf Wstnd, GlfWstn wt, GlfWn pf C, GlfW 5.75pf, Gulton Ind, Hanes Corp, HarleHks N, Hayes Alb, Hecks Inc, Heleint pf, Helm Payn, Hession pf, Heublein, Hoov Ball, Houdaill Ind, Housti Gas, HudsBay A, Humana, Inland Cont, Inmont Cp, Interco Inc, Int Holding, IntTeTel, IntT&T pf H, IntT&T pf I, IntT&T pf K, IntT&T pf N, Interpace, Interpace pf, Interpub Gp, Iowa Beef, Itel Corp, Johns Manv, Johnsn Cont, JohnsCon pf, Jostens, Kane Miller, KC Soulnd, Katy Ind, Katyind pfB, Kaut Broad, Keene Corp, Kellwood Co, Kidde Co, Kidde pfA, Koehring, Koehrg pf H, Kresge SS, Krochler, Lane Brynt, Leeds North, Levi Straus, Levitz Frnit, LibOFd pf A, Librty Ln pf, LouLd Exp, La Pacif, Louisv GE, Madisn Fd, Magic Chef, MAPCO, Marathn Oil, Maremont, Marley Co, Martin M, Marlin Proc, Mryld Cup, May DStr, MGPXL Cp, MCA Inc, McGraw Ed, McNell Co, Mead pf A, Mead pf B, Merrill Lyn, Mesa Pet, MesaP sc nt, MesP 1.60pf, MGM, Metromed, M ch Tube, Miles Lab, Mirro Alum, Missn Equit, MobilOil, Moneco Ind, Monsanto pf, Moore McC, Morse Shoe, M'Fuel Sup, Murphy GC, Murphy Oil, Nabisco, Narco Scien, Nat Airlines, Nat Detroit, Nat Distil, Nat Indust, NY SH EG, NL Ind, Norris Ind, Nwst Ind, Nwtind pfA, Nwtind pfC, Norton Co, Oak Ind, Occiden Pe, OccidPet pf, Owens C[illegible], Owens I[illegible], Parker Pen, Pasco Inc, Pizza Hut, Pondrosa, Pullman, Purolator, Raybestos, RCA, Rdg Bates, Reed Tool, Reeves Bro, Riegel Tex, Rio Grande, Rite Aid, Robshw Ctl, Ryder Sys, Safeway St, SCA Svc, Sealed Pow, Shapell, Simmons, Stauff Ch, Stop Shop, Systron Don, Tappan Co, Technicolor, Tektronix, Texaco Inc, TexasGlf, Tiger Int, Timken Co, Tri Cont, Trinity Ind, Tropicana, Twent Cen, Tyler Cp, UAL Inc, Union Carb, UnOil Ca, UnOilCal pf, US Home, US Indust, US Tobacco, Univar Cp, Vendo Co, Warner Com, Wheel Frye, XTRA Inc, Zale Corp, Zale pf A, Zapata pf

NEW LOWS-5

LTV Cp pfA, NJPw 8.80pf, TexETrn pf, Unarco Ind, Un Guarant[illegible]

American Stock Exchange Trading

—1975— High. Low.	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net chg'e
8⅛	4⅝ AAR Cp .20	5 9	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
6⅝	3⅛ AAV Cos .25	4 13	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3⅜ AbrdMf .40b	9 2	5¾	5¾	5¾+	⅛
1⅜	1⅛ Acme Hamil	13 2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
1⅜	⅞ Acme Prec	19 10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4	1¾ Action Ind	8 3	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
2½	⅝ Adam Russ	12 11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
1⅝	7-16 ADM Indust	1	1	1	1	
14	6 AdobeO .10e	12 67	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜—	⅛
3½	2 A&EPlast P	5 85	3½	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
1⅞	½ Aegis Corp	10 599	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
4⅞	2⅛ AeroFlo .15e	13 3	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
5¾	1⅛ Aeronca Inc	13	5¾	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
3	1⅝ AffilCap .02f	11 3	2⅝	2½	2½+	⅛
4⅝	2⅛ Affil Hsp .20	12	4½	4⅜	4⅜+	⅛
7⅛	5½ Affil Pub .40	7 6	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
3½	2 After Six .10	4 4	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
2	1 AIC Photo	8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
5¾	1½ Aiken Ind	9 75	5⅛	5	5 +	⅛
7⅞	3½ AirpxEl .10e	5 4	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
47	15¾ AlaxM .1.07e	8 17	45⅞	45	45 —	⅝
25	15¼ AlanWd .25p	1	16	15½	15½—	⅜
6⅛	2⅞ Alaska Airl .10	30	5¾	5½	5⅝+	⅛
2⅛	⅞ Alba Waldn	10	2¼	2	2⅛+	⅛
1⅞	⅝ Alcolc .12e	7 60	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
5⅝	3⅝ Alegny Airl	64	5	4⅞	5	
25	21½ AllegA ptC 3	2	21½	21½	21½	
9⅝	⅞ AllegA wtN	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
7⅞	3⅜ Allcg Cp wt	9	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
6¼	4½ AllanTr .24e	3 3	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
2⅝	1⅜ Allied Art	17 7	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
4½	1⅜ Allamil Cp	3 16	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
3¼	1⅝ Altec Corp	50 31	1⅞	1	1	
1⅝	3-16 Altec Cp wt	2	7-16	7-16	7-16	
12¼	6½ AlterFds .90	6 13	10½	10¼	10½+	⅜
51	42⅞ Alcoa pf3.75	2100	45	45	45	
13⅛	5¾ AMAX wi	14	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜+	⅛
4⅝	1½ Amco Ind	4 13	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
5⅝	1¾ AMesLL wt	263	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
7¾	4¼ Am Agronc	7 9	4½	4½	4½+	⅛
8	5 AmBillrt .50	9 28	8⅞	8	8⅛+	⅛
11⅜	10 AmBusP .20	10 8	10¾	10⅝	10¾	
5¾	2¾ Am Fletch	6	3⅝	3¾	3¾—	⅛
15⅝	9⅜ A GarPd .20	4 9	12⅛	11¾	12⅛+	⅜
4⅛	3¼ Am Int Pic	4 118	3¾	3½	3⅝+	⅛
3⅜	1⅞ A Israel .25f	3 5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3½	2 A Kitchn Fd	4 22	2	2	2	
17⅜	7¼ AMalzeA .40	7 366	19¾	17¾	19⅜+	1⅝
17¼	8¼ AMalzeB .40	6 93	19½	17¾	18⅞+	1⅜
8	1⅞ AmMot Inns	42	5¾	3¾	5⅛—	⅛
34½	27½ AmPetrol 2	4 8	32½	32½	32½—	⅜
5⅝	2⅜ A Preps .25e	10 61	4⅝	4½	4½+	⅛
3¼	1⅜ Am Ptr Tr	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
⅜	1-16 AmRityT wt	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
2½	1⅞ Am Recreat	2	2	2	2	
4½	2 A SafEq .11i	20 59	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜+	⅛
3¾	2⅜ A Techn .12	25 13	3	3	3	
4	1⅛ AmTrain Sv	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
10⅞	4¾ AMIC Cp	9 81	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛+	1
4⅝	1¾ AndreP .72e	16 12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
3½	1⅜ Anglo C .12e	8 106	3	2⅝	3 —	⅛
12⅞	4½ Anixter .16	5 331	13	12⅝	12⅞+	⅝
6	1½ Anken .10e	9 49	5⅝	5½	5¼+	⅛
2⅜	1⅛ Anthony .36f	8 19	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
7⅞	1¾ Applid Data	16 42	7⅝	7⅜	7⅞+	⅛
25⅜	12⅜ Aquit Ca .20	20 2	24¼	24	24 —	⅛
8	8 Arie CL .10e	38	8⅛	8	8	
2⅞	1⅛ Armec Ent	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
21⅞	6¼ ArminCp .12	63	20⅝	19¾	19¾—	½
5⅞	2¾ Arrow Elect	3 27	4⅞	5⅛	4⅞+	⅛
4⅞	2¾ Arondel .40f	21	5	4⅞	5	
9¼	4¾ Arwood .25c	3 22	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
10	6⅜ Asamera .25	8 19	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝+	⅛
8	6⅜ AshlOil .20	9 8	8⅝	8½	8½+	⅛
1	5-16 Askin Svc	13	1⅛	1	1⅛+	3-16
8½	4⅜ Aspro .40b	5 8	8¼	8¼	8¼	
1⅜	1 Astrex Inc	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
14⅜	2⅞ Atalnta .05p	31 1	4	4	4	⅛
1	⅛ Atco Ind	31 219	15-16	⅞	15-16+	1-16
2⅜	⅜ ATI Inc	3 19	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	⅛
1⅜	⅛ AtkoMfg wt	10	⅜	⅜	⅜	
17⅛	5¼ Atl Richf wt	191	11½	10⅛	11⅜+	⅝
8¼	7¼ Atlas-CM B	71 22	8¼	8⅛	8¼+	⅛
3	⅛ Atlas Cp wt	42	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
22⅝	12⅝ Augatlnc .15	15 8	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜+	⅝
10¼	10¼ Austral Oil	11 159	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	⅛
8	4⅛ AutoTrn .36f	20 7	6	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
15	1⅝ Auto Bldg	15	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	
3⅝	1⅜ Autmat Rad	30	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
3⅞	4⅜ AutmSvc .20	8 3	7½	7¼	7½+	⅛
25½	9⅜ AVC Cp .82t	5 45	27	26¼	27 +1½	
3½	2 AVEMC .07	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
25¼	16⅜ Avnodl 1.20b	21 1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜+	1⅛
7¼	3 AVX Corp	169 1	6¾	6¾	6¾—	⅛
6⅜	3½ Aydin Cp	7 19	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛

B

9⅜	3¼ BakerM .15f	9 16	9¼	8⅝	9⅛—	⅛
6	4 BaldwS .44e	5	5⅞	5½	5⅝—	⅛
14⅝	11⅜ BanFd 1.12e	89	14½	14⅛	14⅜+	⅛
15-16	⅝ BangPun wt	10	¾	¾	¾	
10⅜	4⅜ BanstrCtl Lt	267	9¾	9⅛	9⅜+	⅛
3⅛	1⅜ Banner .04	4 6	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
2½	1½ Barclay .04e	9 25	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
3⅝	1⅞ BarcoCa .10	6 3	3	3	3	
2	⅞ Barnes Eng	3	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
6¼	2⅞ Barnwell Ind	10	7¾	7¾	7¾+	⅛
6½	3⅝ Barry R .24f	6 18	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
7½	4¼ BarryWr .40	7 58	7⅜	6⅝	7⅛+	⅜
1	⅜ Bartell Med	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅜	2⅜ Barth Sp .20	10 9	3	2⅞	3	
3¾	1⅝ Bartons Cdy	25 3	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
2⅝	1⅛ Baruch Fost	8 10	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
9¼	4⅜ BasinPet Cp	8 110	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
10⅜	7⅜ BayrkUtl .72	9	10	9⅞	10 +	⅛
2⅝	1⅜ Bell Ind .08	6	77	2⅝	2⅝	
13-16	13-16 BelscR .061	50	1	1½	1½	
7-16	⅛ BenStMg wt		11	⅜	7-16	1-16
6¼	1¾ Bentus Crp	10	83	5⅞	5⅞	⅛
4⅝	1⅝ Berg Ent		4	4	4	
8⅞	2¼ Berg Brums	21	38	8½	8	8½+
15¾	9⅜ Brg B pf1.15		6	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+
2½	1⅛ BernzOmat		17	2	2	
9¾	3¾ Berlea .16b	7	1	7½	7¼	7¼
5¾	2½ BervenC .12	58	37	5⅜	4⅝	5¼+
4¾	1⅝ BethCp .10e	7	7	4⅝	4	4⅝+
2½	1 Beverly Ent		39	2⅝	2	2⅛
13	5¾ Bic Pen .36	13	95	12⅜	12¾	12⅝+
25	12¾ Big Ber 1.20	5	9	24	24	24
7½	3⅛ BigVSu .10e	8	7	7½	7	7
10¾	5⅞ BinnySm .60	10	19	9⅞	9½	9⅝+
4⅝	3½ Blessings	3	41	3¾	4⅛	4
3¾	1½ Blount .08	7	7	3⅝	3½	3⅝+
3¼	1⅜ Bluebird Inc	5	41	3¼	3	3
7⅞	3⅜ Bodin Ap .40	6	12	6¾	6⅝	6⅝—
13	5 BoltBer .20e	10	7	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜—
14⅛	4½ Bowne .20	12	4	12	13	13 —
2⅝	1½ BowVall .10	26	1	15¼	15¼	15¼+
25½	7⅞ BradRa .05e	11	38	25	24⅝	24⅝
18¼	6¼ BradidC .20	20	48	11	10⅝	10⅝—
6⅝	3⅝ BranifAr wt		25	8⅛	8	8⅛+
14⅝	10 Brascn A 1b	3	165	13¼	12¾	13⅛+
4⅛	2¼ Breeze Corp		4	4⅛	4	4⅛
36¼	17½ Brewer 1.20	3	52	21¾	20¾	20¾—
3	11-16 BroDart Ind	20	12	3	3	3
9	4 Brooks P .20	7	55	9⅜	8½	9⅛+
3¾	2 BrownCo wt		32	3	2⅝	3
10⅜	8⅝ BrnF A .52b	9	3	14⅛	14¼	14¼+
14⅝	8⅛ BrnF B .52b	10	4	15	14¾	15 +
5⅛	4½ BrwnF pf.40		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
2¼	⅝ BRT Rl .30e		12	1¼	1¼	1¼
⅜	⅛ BRT Rlt wt		8	⅛	⅛	⅛+
3	1½ BTU Ens	7	8	2⅝	2½	2½
3½	1⅜ Buehler Cp	7	14	3½	3	3⅛+
7⅞	4⅛ Buell In .30b	5	2	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜+
5⅝	2½ Builders .32	5	10	5	5	5
12	7¼ Bundy 1.08		18	11¾	11⅝	11⅝—
4⅞	1½ Burgess Ind	14	58	4⅝	4½	4½
7⅝	5¾ Burmah .69	11	8	13¾	13½	13⅝
6¾	3⅞ Bush Univ	21	26	6¾	6⅝	6¾+
11½	6 Butlerint .80	4	36	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝ —
23⅛	14¾ Buttes G Oil	5	134	23	21¼	22⅜

C

7¾	1⅝ Cabicom Gn	10	7	7¼	7⅛	7¼
5¾	1¾ Cagles In A		3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
13½	6¼ Caldor .15b	10	93	14	13½	13⅝—
7⅛	3⅜ Calcomp		24	6⅞	6⅝	6¾—
10½	9 Cal PrfCm 1	10	12	13½	13	13 +
9	5 Calmco Inc	10	65	9	8½	8½—
49-16	35⅝ CaChbA25e	3	23	4	3⅝	3 15-16—1-16
20¾	9⅛ Campin .40b	4	21	20⅝	19⅞	19⅞—
8 15-16	1¾ CdnExp GO	14	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
5⅛	2½ Cdn Homsld	31	2	5½	5⅜	5½
4½	2 13-16 CdnMarc .20	8	11	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛
4¼	1 13-16 Cdn Merrill	39	4	4⅜	4¼	4¼—
13¾	6⅝ CdnOcc .12e	11	14	13	13	13 +
14⅜	7½ Canwest Int		46	13-16	13	13-16
2⅝	1½ Capehart Cp		22	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+
3¾	1¾ CapitlFd .16	5	39	2½	2¼	2¼
48½	18 Carbnind 1a	5	80	41⅞	39¾	40⅜—
6⅞	2¼ Caressa .20	8	45	6¼	6¼	6⅛
63	57 Carnat 1.20b	19	67	62½	62¼	62½—
15½	8⅞ CaroPipl 1	8	19	15	15	15 —
1¼	⅝ Carr wt		25	13-16	⅝	13-16+1-16
2½	1¼ Carrels Dev		9	2¼	2	2⅛+
17½	10½ CastBAM .80	3	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+
15½	11⅝ CastIFd 1.20		6	15⅝	15¼	15⅝—
4⅜	1⅝ Castleton In	44	3	1¾	1⅝	1¾+
8	2⅜ CastNwd Inr	9	6	7⅞	7¾	7¾+
14½	6¾ Cavitron Cp	13	7	12½	12¼	12½+
2⅜	1 CDI Corp	5	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1⅜	⅝ CelluCraft	7	1	1¼	1¼	1¼
38	31½ CenM pf3.50		220	33	35	35 —
48½	43 CenPL pf 4		2700	45	44	45 +
4⅝	3½ CentSec .20e		13	4⅝	4⅜	4½
14¼	2⅝ Cenvill Com		36	4⅝	3⅞	4¼+
3¼	1¾ Certified Cp	4	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
13-16	¼ Certron Cp		25	¾	13-16	¾
4⅜	3 ChadMill .40	8	6	4¼	4	4¼
5	2⅛ Champ Horn		1169	5	4⅝	4⅝+
6½	1⅞ Chartr Med	8	4	6	6	6
12⅜	8⅛ CHB Fd .57f	4	61	11½	10⅝	11½+
8¾	3⅝ CHC Cp .20f	8	6	4⅛	4	4⅛+
2⅝	1⅜ Chem Exp		9	2½	2½	2½+
30½	16⅛ ChiRiv 1.60a	9	1	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝+
2¼	1¼ Chicken Unl		4	1¾	1¾	1¾—
10¼	7½ Chiefin Dev	143	16	10	10	10
12⅜	2⅞ Child World	11	105	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜+
2	11-16 Christian Co	31	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1	⅛ CIMigGr wt		3	5-16	5-16	5-16
4⅝	2½ Cinema Flv	10	12	4½	4⅜	4½
3⅞	1⅛ Cinerama		30	2¾	2⅝	2⅝—
9	5¼ Circle K .30	7	160	7¼	6⅞	7
5¼	3½ Citation .40	6	14	5	4⅝	5 +
1⅞	⅝ Citiz Finl		1	⅞	⅞	⅞+1-16
7½	4⅛ CityGeFl .60	6	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+
13½	8½ CK Petrolm	7	76	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜—
3⅜	1½ ClarkC .05e	3	3	2⅜	2½	2½
9	4 Clark Gr .30	10	5	8⅜	8½	8½+
9½	3⅝ Clarkson .16	9	131	10	9	9⅛+
4⅝	1¼ CMI Corp	13	35	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜ +
7	2½ CMI Inv wt		80	5	4⅜	5 +
37⅜	3 Coachmn In	21	20	17½	16¾	17 —
3⅝	1¼ Cohu In .15r	36	5	3⅜	3¼	3¼—
9½	6½ ColeNat .60	5	117	8¼	7⅝	8¼+
15	5¼ Coleman .44	34	94	15	14⅜	14½—
4⅝	2¾ Colon Coml		82	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜+
5½	2⅜ ColwellC .28		127	4¼	4	4¼+
3⅜	7-16 ColwMtg wt		1	⅞	⅞	⅞
21	7 Cmbustn Eq	14	185	21	20	20 —
30½	26⅝ Cominco 3e	7	12	32⅜	32	32¾+
3⅝	2⅛ Coon Grp .14	4	23	3¼	3	3 —
14⅝	11⅛ ComlMtl .60	2	8	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
5⅛	1⅞ Comdor BM		12	4¼	3⅞	3⅞—
9¼	4⅜ CoPSycC .20	8	79	9⅛	9	9⅛+
19½	14½ ComSv 1.62b	7	4	18⅝	16⅜	18⅜+
11½	⅜ Compac Cp		29	⅞	⅞	⅜—
1⅜	9-16 CompuDyn	11	8	1⅜	1¼	1⅜—
11⅛	7-16 Comput Inst	54	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+
1⅜	⅝ Comput Inv		7	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
6⅜	5⅝ Conchem .40	6	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
4⅝	1⅛ Concrd Fab	8	4	4	4	4 —
7⅞	2 Condec Crp	4	57	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜—
1¾	1 Conrey Inc		10	1½	1½	1½
9¼	3⅝ Con Oil Gas	11	517	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝—
9½	5⅞ Cons Ref .60	12	14	9⅝	9½	9⅝
4⅝	3¼ Consyne Cp	9	4	4⅛	4⅜	4⅜—
1⅝	¾ Cont Master		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

—1975— High. Low.	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net chg'e
1	⅛ Cont Tel wt	6	15-16	15-16	15-16	
8⅝	5⅛ Cook El .40	7 3	6½	6⅛	6½	
20	10 Cook Ind .40	4 37	14½	13⅝	14⅛—	1⅛
4⅜	2⅜ Copper Jar	31	3	3⅛	4 +	⅛
7¼	2⅜ Cordon Intl	212	7⅛	6¾	7 +	⅛
18¾	11¾ Core Labs	10 9	17⅜	17¼	17⅜+	⅜
222½	14 Corenco .60	5 9	16¾	15¾	15¾+	1⅛
24	14½ CorrBlk 1.68	10 8	21½	21½	21½	
2⅞	1⅛ Corco Inc	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
2⅜	1 Colt Corp	16 14	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
¾	5-16 ColtCorp wt		⅜	⅜	9-16	9-16—1-16
12⅛	4⅝ CoxCbl Com	21	33	13¼	13	13 +
4¼	2 Craig Corp	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	
5½	2½ CramrE .11i	6 20	5¾	5¼	5¼	
2⅝	1⅛ Crest Foam	25 10	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
25⅛	16⅜ Crest AT .84	14 7	24¾	23¾	24½+	⅛
20⅛	14½ CrnCP1 .40r	2 64	21⅜	19¾	21⅜+	2¼
11⅞	3 CRS Ds .10e	8 25	10¼	10	10	⅛
8⅜	3¾ CrutcR .56e	15 5	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
15⅜	8¼ CrystlO .40e	7 24	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	
8	2¼ Cubic Cp .20	21	8¼	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
1⅛	⅞ Curtis Mam	3	1¾	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛

D

4	1⅛ Damon Cre	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+
6	2¼ Damson Oil	35	636	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛—
27½	20 Daniell .28b	9	18	24½	23½	23½+
43	27½ Data Dcumi	5	2	34½	34½	34½+
4⅛	2½ Datapred	6	171	5⅝	5¼	5½+
8⅝	5⅜ DaynWn .10e	62	52	8¼	7⅞	8
⅝	⅛ DCL Inc			⅜	⅜	⅜—
5	5 Del Labs .24	5	16	8½	8	8
11⅞	5-16 DeltaCp Am		5	11⅜	1	1
14⅜	7⅜ DTaitEz .20e	8	81	11⅝	11¼	11½+
19⅜	14⅛ Depsitr 1.44	4	4	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
1⅛	1 Designer Jw			1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
6⅝	2⅛ Dev Cp Am		88	6¼	5½	6
20⅝	18½ DiamNA Dril	7	65	27⅛	26¼	26¾—
3¾	1⅜ Diebold YC		2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
9⅞	4⅝ Digicon Inc	12	48	9⅝	9½	9⅝
15¼	7½ DillardSt .40	7	1	15	15	15 —
1½	7-16 Diodes Inc			2½	1¾	1½+
3⅞	1¼ Discont Fab	6	12	2½	2⅜	2½
33½	12⅜ Diversey .70	12	135	37½	26	36 —
11⅜	5⅝ Dixilyn .Cpr	7	91	10¾	10½	10⅝+
33¾	17¼ Dome Petrl	12	34	32	31⅜	31⅝—
24	18⅜ Domtar 1.68	5	3	23¾	23¾	23¾+
20⅜	12⅝ Donkeny .20	3	2	8	7⅞	8 +
9½	4¾ DowneyS .20	4	6	8¾	8½	8½+
16⅞	12 DrexUtl 1.20			17	16⅞	17 +
11⅝	4½ Driver Harr	6	9	10⅞	10¾	10⅞ +
5¾	4⅛ DrgFair .43	7	9	11¼	11	11¼+
1⅞	⅝ Duniop .07e		5	1-16	1-16	1-16
25	11⅜ DuplxPd .60	3	43	21	26⅜	26⅜—
6⅝	4½ Dur Tst .25b	8	9	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜—
4⅛	1⅛ Dymicm .05e	0	96	3¾	3½	3¾
9⅜	2¼ Dynell .14i	32	66	9½	8¾	8¾—

E

2⅜	¾ Eagle Cloth	19	134	2⅛	2	2⅛+
10	3¼ EriScheb .36	28	257	9½	8⅝	9¼—
16½	8¾ EarthRes 1	6	157	16⅜	16⅛	16¼
28½	18⅜ EasonO .10r	11	63	27¾	25¾	25¾—
20⅞	14½ Esln C 1.10a	4	2	18¼	18¼	18¼
5¾	2½ Eckmar Cp	190	11	11	11	11
10⅝	3½ Ecodyne	15	202	10¾	10½	10½—
23½	16½ Edgilon .50r	5	37	21¾	21½	21½+
1	⅛ Edmos Cp		36	3⅞	3¾	3⅞+
7	2⅝ Edo Corp	11	14	6¾	6¾	6¾
12⅝	4⅛ Edwrds .30a	7	61	13½	12⅞	12⅞
3⅜	2⅛ Egan Mc .20	5	18	3⅜	3	3⅛+
7⅝	3⅜ EnnrshPh .10	7	71	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝+
5⅛	1⅜ Elcor Chm	13	15	5⅛	4¾	5 —
6¾	3⅜ El Hose .60	6	32	6¾	6¼	6¼+
3⅛	1⅜ ElAudD .21i	4	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
11⅞	8½ Electroq .80	7	9	9⅛	9¼	9⅛
2½	1 Elect Assist	7	24	2	1⅞	2 +
10¾	5⅛ ElecEng .32	5	6	10	9¾	10 +
5⅛	2⅛ Elect Resch	31	8	3⅝	3¼	3⅜—
12⅜	7 ELIT Cp	5	43	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝—
8¾	4½ ErnstEC .44	6	1	8	8	8 +
14½	4⅝ Ero Ind	5	22	8¼	7⅞	8 +
6	2⅝ Esq Rad El	4	2	5⅛	5	5⅛+
8¾	2½ EssexCh .20	8	317	9	8¼	9 +
4¼	2⅜ Etz Lav .09e		9	3¾	3½	3½
9	4½ EvanAr .10b	8	16	8¾	8¾

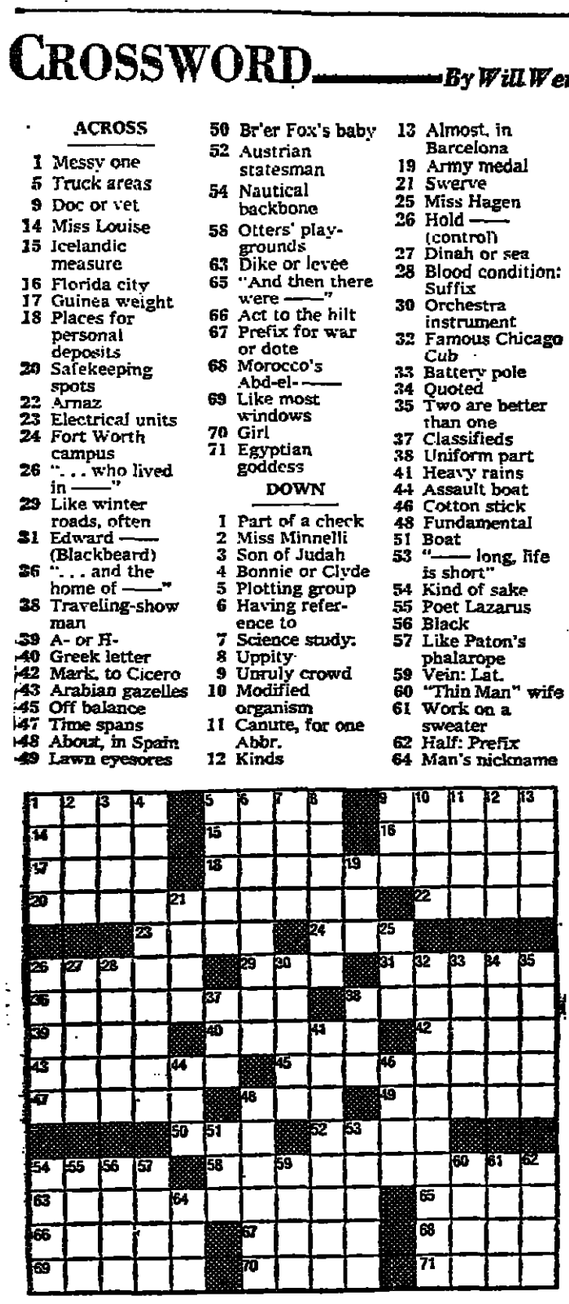
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Messy one
5 Truck areas
9 Doc or vet
14 Miss Louise
15 Icelandic measure
16 Florida city
17 Guinea weight
18 Places for personal deposits
20 Safekeeping spots
22 Arnaz
23 Electrical units
24 Fort Worth campus
26 ". . . who lived in ——"
29 Like winter roads, often
31 Edward —— (Blackbeard)
36 ". . . and the home of ——"
38 Traveling-show man
39 A- or H-
40 Greek letter
42 Mark, to Cicero
43 Arabian gazelles
45 Off balance
47 Time spans
48 About, in Spain
49 Lawn eyesores
50 Br'er Fox's baby
52 Austrian statesman
54 Nautical backbone
58 Otters' playgrounds
63 Dike or levee
65 "And then there were ——"
66 Act to the hilt
67 Prefix for war or dote
68 Morocco's Abd-el-——
69 Like most windows
70 Girl
71 Egyptian goddess

DOWN

1 Part of a check
2 Miss Minnelli
3 Son of Judah
4 Bonnie or Clyde
5 Plotting group
6 Having reference to
7 Science study: Abbr.
8 Uppity
9 Unruly crowd
10 Modified organism
11 Canute, for one
12 Kinds
13 Almost, in Barcelona
19 Army medal
21 Swerve
25 Miss Hagen
26 Hold —— (control)
27 Dinah or sea
28 Blood condition: Suffix
30 Orchestra instrument
32 Famous Chicago Cub
33 Battery pole
34 Quoted
35 Two are better than one
37 Classifieds
38 Uniform part
41 Heavy rains
44 Assault boat
46 Cotton stick
48 Fundamental
51 Boat
53 "—— long, life is short"
54 Kind of sake
55 Poet Lazarus
56 Black
57 Like Paton's phalarope
59 Vein: Lat.
60 "Thin Man" wife
61 Work on a sweater
62 Half: Prefix
64 Man's nickname



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	25	77	Fair	MADRID	34	93	Fair
AMSTERDAM	18	64	Rain	MILAN	37	99	Fair
ANKARA	27	81	Cloudy	MONTREAL	25	77	Cloudy
ATHENS	32	90	Fair	MOSCOW	29	84	Stormy
BEIRUT	29	84	Cloudy	MUNICH	25	77	Cloudy
BELGRADE	29	84	Cloudy	NEW YORK	31	88	Sunny
BERLIN	26	79	Cloudy	NICE	33	79	Fair
BRUSSELS	20	68	Overcast	OSLO	22	72	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	29	84	Fair	PARIS	22	72	Cloudy
CAIRO	—	—		PRAGUE	27	81	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	29	84	Fair	ROME	28	82	Fair
COPENHAGEN	21	70	Cloudy	SOFIA	27	81	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	25	77	Fair	STOCKHOLM	17	63	Rain
DUBLIN	18	64	Rain	TEHRAN	32	90	Fair
EDINBURGH	17	63	Rain	TEL AVIV	29	84	Cloudy
FLORENCE	31	88	Fair	TUNIS	33	91	Fair
FRANKFURT	23	77	Cloudy	VENICE	29	84	Fair
GENEVA	28	82	Cloudy	VIENNA	28	82	Cloudy
HELSINKI	19	66	Cloudy	WARSAW	30	86	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	29	84	Fair	WASHINGTON	27	81	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	25	77	Fair	ZURICH	26	79	Cloudy
LISBON	27	81	Cloudy				
LONDON	22	72	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	33	99	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT
July 15, 1973

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund $7.01
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd $7.84
(w) Apollo (Tempus) ba pr.... SF21.63
(w) Austral. Select. Fd $2.90

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:
— (d) Baerbond SF805
— (d) Combar SF731
— (d) Grobar SF371
— (d) Stockbar SF533
(w) Bruninvest $13.96
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.... $12.74
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.... $4.08
(d) A.G.F. Japan Fd $7.13

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l $11.36
— (w) Capital Italia S.A..... $9.07
(d) Capital Rentinvest..... LFl.024
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd ... $772.14
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs .. $7.58
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs .. $11.45
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.... $8.53

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Canasec SF850
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds..... SF72.75
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF10.25
— (d) Energievalor SF97.75
— (d) Uniwert SF807
— (d) Europavalor SF124.50
(i) Crosby Fund S.A $4.51

C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:
— (w) C.S. Income Fd..... $8.29
(w) D.G.C. $42.84
(d) Delta Invest. Fund..... $6.84
(d) Delta Multifund $7.14
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund..... Yen 9,407
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)..... $1.45
(d) Drefus Fund Int'l $11.92
(w) Dr Intern'l Inv. Fd..... $11.56
(w) Europe Obligations LF962

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra DM21.90
— (d) Intl Rentenfond DM72.00

FIDELITY:
— (w) Fidelity Equities $7.41
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $18.79
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd..... $25.27
— (w) Fidelity World Fd $10.48
(d) Fiducem SF937
(w) First Interm'l Fd $120.74
(w) First Int'l. Realty Sec $13.15
(w) First Natl. City Fund $28.91
(w) First Security Cap. Fd.... $25.59
(w) Fleming Fund S.A $51.55
(w) Fleming Japan Fund..... $21.76
(w) Foreign Income Fd SFl1.034
(d) Forsyth Selection Fd..... SF89.61
(d) Fondital $10.86
(d) Fund of Nations $5.30
(d) Fund of N.V. (ex-div.)... $0.80
(w) Future Australia Fd ..... Aus. $1.03

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund $10.93
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd Ltd $25.71
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund..... $6.45
(w) Guardian Gr Fd Int'l.. $7.75
(w) Haussmann Holdgs. NV.. $5,620.65
(d) H.O.I.T. Bonet..... $25.26
(d) Icofund $10.27
(d) Interfin SF291
(d) Interfund S.A. $9.90
(w) Intermarket Fund $28.06
(w) Int'l Income Fund..... $22.97
(m) Int'l Pavilion Ltd ..... Can. $7.48
(r) Intl Securities Fund..... $8.21
(w) Intershut Int'l Fd S.A.... $8.56
(r) Invest. Alkantipare $25.79
(w) Italmerica S.A. Fund $9.24
(w) Italvestire Int'l Fd S.A.. $8.52
(w) Japan Growth Fund $13.16
(d) Japan Selection Fund..... $12.16
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $15.04

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Bal. Trust $15.70
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund..... $41.45
— (r) Jardine Selection NV $12.93

(d) KB Income Fund ..... LFl 654
(d) Ekinwort Benson Int. F ... $10.44
(w) Elsinwort Bens. Jap. F.. $12.16
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold..... $26.50

L. & B.T. MANAGEMENT S.A.:
+ (w) L&B-T Multi-way Fd.. SF258
+ (w) L&B-T Income Fund... SF369
(w) Lunfund $19.07
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund .. $11.31
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund..... $1.99
(d) Neuwirth Int. Fund..... $2.69
(w) N.A.M.F. $9.10
(w) Nippon Fund $15.46
(w) Nor. Amer. Int. Fund.... $6.96
(w) Nor Amer Bank Fd $7.53
(r) Pegasus Interna'l $7.04
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc.... $6.76
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund.... $20.09
(d) Renta Fund LFl.929
(d) Renta Capital Fund..... LFl.784
(d) Rentinvest LF377
— (d) Safe Fund..... $4.75
— (d) Safe Trust Fund..... $10.75
(w) Samurai Portfolio..... SF89.20

SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)..... $12.21

S.M.G. FUNDS.
— (d) CSF Fund SF24.49
— (d) Crossbow Fund..... SF4.91
— (d) I.T.F. Fund N.V..... $7.55
(w) SMH Special Fund..... DM91.30

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parfon SW & Est .... SFl 457
— (r) Securi-wiss..... SFl.0.1
(r) Soros Fund..... $185.60
(w) Star Fund..... $5.34

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (r) American-Valor..... SF439
— (d) Intervalor SF94.50
— (d) Japan Portfolio..... SF270.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.... SF197.50
— (d) Unit Bond Select..... SF79.50
— (d) Universal Fund SF86.84
(w) Talent Global Fund $9.36
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea).. $23.97
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold N.V.... $71.44
(w) Transpacific Fund..... $16.17

TYNDALL GROUP:
+ (r) Overseas Fd. of I $1.22
— (r) Do. Accumulation $1.62
+ (r) 5-Way Fund Int'l $3.75

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh..... SF 7.50
— (d) Bond Invest SF71.50
— (d) Convert-Invest SF11.00
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh SF282.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh..... SF98.50
— (d) Gosavest SF65.00
— (d) Pacific Invest SF74.00
— (d) Rometac-Invest..... SF467.50
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh.... SF115
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est.... SF177.50

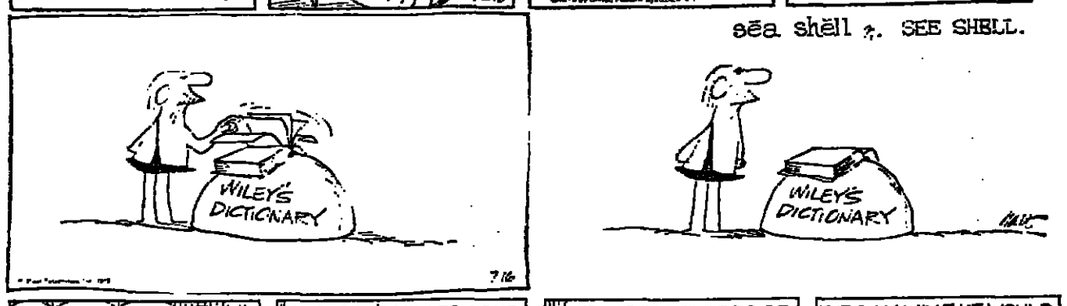
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlantic fonds..... DM16.98
— (d) Europafonds..... DM24.50
— (d) Unifonds DM20.50
— (d) Unirenta DM42.30
— (d) Unispecial I DM82.80
(w) United Cap Inv Pd $2.75
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd.... $15.03
(w) Western Growth Fd $6.34
(r) Western Hedge Fund.... $1,473.58
(w) West Proprietary N.V.... $1,529.46
(d) World Equity Sich Fd $422.50
(w) Worldwide Securities $53.44
(w) Worldwide Special $1,691.16

Div. — Dealing Mark. * — Ex-dividend. + — New. N.A. — Not available. BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked.

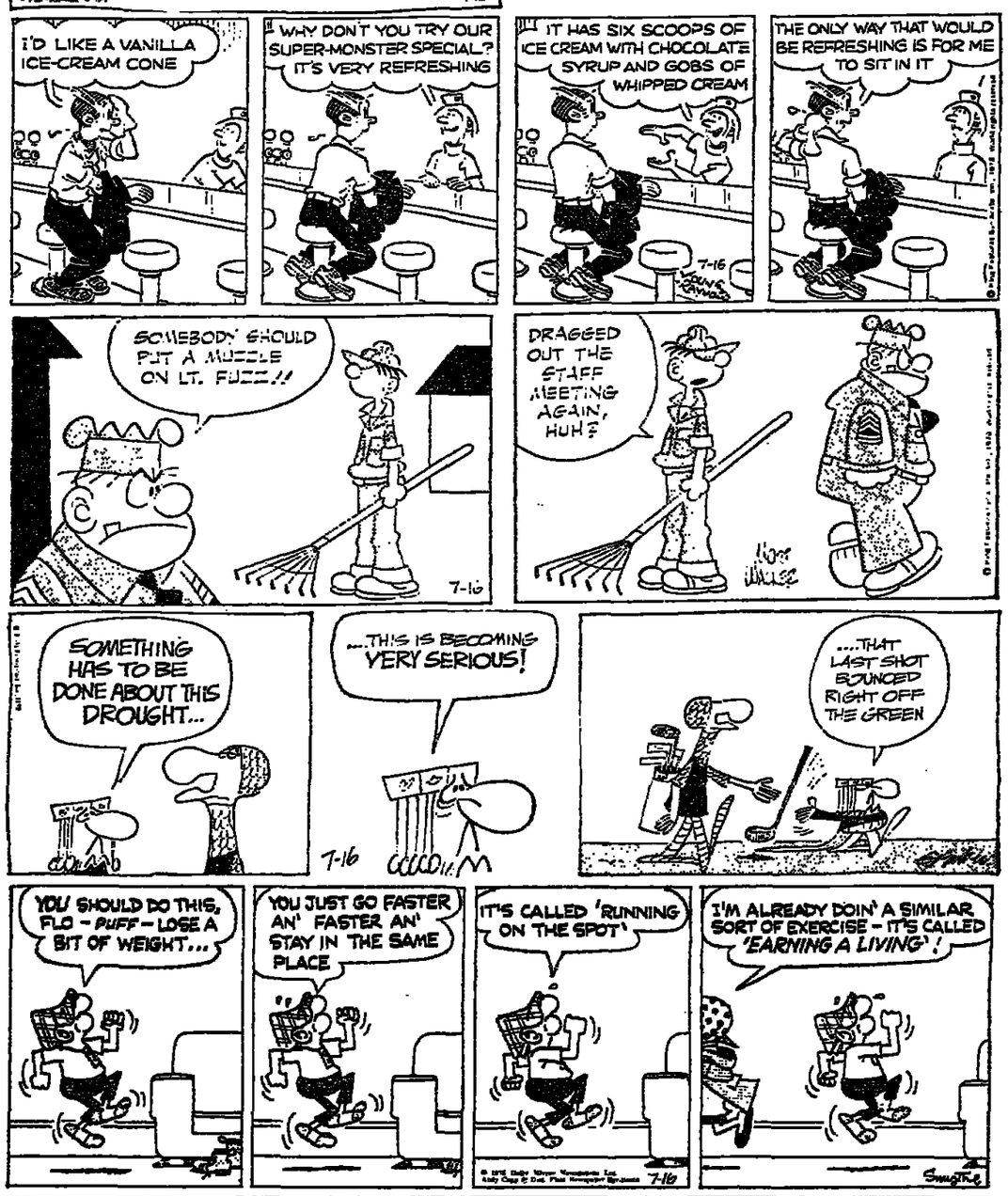
PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY

WIZARD of ID

ANDY CAPP

REX MORGAN M.D.



KIRBY



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SCUFO
PUBYM
RATVAC
KATINE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: "○○○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: DOUGH PIETY SOCIAL BRIDLE
Answer: You might get that lonely feeling from loud ties— "SOLITUDE"

DENNIS THE MENACE

BOOKS

SKYSCRAPER PRIMITIVES
Dada and the American Avant-Garde, 1910-1925

By Dickran Tashjian. Middletown, Conn.: Wesleyan University Press. 283 pp. Illustrated. $20.

Reviewed by James R. Mellow

LIKE mushrooms in a dank season, the various enclaves of the Dada movement seem to have sprouted up overnight around the rot of decaying traditions, in the years just prior to and during World War I. Dada was officially christened in 1916 with the French word for hobby-horse, picked out from a Larousse dictionary by the habitués of the Café Voltaire in Zurich—the poets and painters Tristan Tzara, Richard Huelsenbeck, Hugo Ball, Hans Arp, Marcel Janco, among others. But there had also been preliminary irruptions in such places as Moscow and New York City—the latter manifestation having been initiated by the 1915 visits of Francis Picabia and Marcel Duchamp. There was, too, a Parisian contingent of the Dada movement, and another in Berlin, whose slogan, with ironic fervor, became "Dada über Alles."

Dada proved to be one of the most anarchic, significant and short-lived cultural revolutions of the 20th century. By the mid-1920s, it was pretty much a defunct international issue, although its unruly spirit continued, phoenix-like, in the more programmatic form of Surrealism, brought to birth by André Breton with his "Surrealist Manifesto" of 1924.

The important events in the European history of Dada—the nonsense poetry; the unorthodox techniques of collage, frottage, assemblage put to service in the visual arts; the street brawls, happenings and provocative *gestes* have been patiently researched and thoroughly documented. (Unforgettable is the Dada hero, Arthur Cravan, poet, boxer, *soi-disant* nephew of Oscar Wilde, who gave unexpected emphasis to one of his lectures in Paris by firing off random pistol shots that sent his audience scrambling up the aisles.) But the antic history of the movement in America has received minimal attention until recently.

Dickran Tashjian's "Skyscraper Primitives: Dada and the American Avant-Garde, 1910-1925," now provides a comprehensive study of a significant phase in both the history of Dada and the history of American culture. It is a carefully researched and thoroughly annotated text, and Mr. Tashjian, a member of the faculty of comparative culture at the University of California at Irvine, brings a necessary breadth to the enterprise. Aside from the discussions of such familiar and unfamiliar artists as Joseph Stella, Arthur Dove, Man Ray, Charles Demuth, Morton Schamberg and John Covert, there are notable chapters on the poets—Hart Crane, William Carlos Williams, e. e. cummings—who espoused Dadaism or, at least, flirted with it. The book also *pays a good deal of attention to* the lively controversies of the ephemeral "little magazines"—Soil, Broom, Secession, among them—and the usually neglected editors and writers (Robert Coady, Marius de Zayas, Matthew Josephson, Harold Loeb, Gorham Munson, for example) who gave the vanguard tendencies of the *period considerable* public exposure. The virtue of "Skyscraper Primitives" is that it considers a cultural movement in the context of the sometimes ambiguous intellectual issues of the time. It should become an exploratory text for anyone interested in the period.

One can appreciate the difficulty of Mr. Tashjian's task when one recalls Marcel Janco's helpful definition: "Dada is by means a school and certainly not a brotherhood, nor is it a profume. It is not a philosophy either." Unlike Cubism, Dada evolved no distinctive visual style; unlike Surrealism, it offered no core of dogma and it had no papal figure, like André Breton to rule upon the orthodoxy of adherents. As a movement, it was combative and anarchic. In Europe, Dada was ferociously anti-political, anti-social, anti-art—a cult of the irrational often directed against the bloody rationality of World War I. In America, its influence seems to have been more limited and more pragmatic: it served as a catalyst freeing certain American artists and writers from stale academic conventions and prompting a search for American themes in machine technology and American popular culture. (In the latter respect, Dada was the grandfather of American Pop Art, born some 40 years later.)

Mr. Tashjian is particularly good at maintaining the distinction between Dadaist theory and individual practice in the work of the poets and painters who made up the American contingent. Figures like Stella and Demuth, among the artists, or Williams and Crane, among the poets, were seldom wholehearted in their endorsement of Dada. (Crane, at first, could not figure out just what Dadaism was. "Beyond an insane jumble of the four winds, the six senses and plum pudding.") And others were ambivalent about what Gorham Munson optimistically described as "the vast struggle to put positive and glowing spirit content into Machinery"—a very large and inert stone that seemed emphatically mossy at the moment. Still, Dada had a brief effect upon a sluggish American culture. As Mr. Tashjian tersely summarizes: "Discourse with Dada paradoxically encouraged American painters and poets to come to grips with the task problem of being an artist in America and being an American artist."

One or two criticisms about this otherwise valuable history: Mr. Tashjian is invariably more interesting—more at ease, perhaps—in dealing with the literary aspects of American Dada than in considering works of visual art. His detailed descriptions, say, of Picabia's "machinist portraits" or Stuart Davis's pre-Pop explorations of commercial imagery often tend to be dutiful and routine, a bit like items in an auction catalogue. And he is irrepressibly solemn. He tends to leave the impression that the Dadaists—well versed in scatological humor, inventors of the put-on and put-down as forms of art—never, never cracked a smile.

James R. Mellow is the author of "Charmed Circle: Gertrude Stein & Company."

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Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	M	P			O	P	I	T		O	F	T	E	N
B	A	H	S		W	R	A	P		P	I	A	M	E
I	O	L	A		S	O	S	O		A	L	L	O	W
T	R	O	P	O		A	S	S	T		L	E	W	
S	I	X	O	F	O	N	E		H	A	L	F		
		B	R	A	N	D			V	O	L	U	M	E
B	E	L		A	C	U	P		B	A	S	I	C	
A	D	D	I	Z	E	N	O	F	A	N	O	T	H	E	R
S	N	O	O	D		N	O	S	U			E	S	U
S	A	M	O	A	N		S	M	E	A	R			
		M	R	F	I	V	E	B	Y	F	I	V	E	
	F	E	Z		O	C	E	R		E	T	N	I	A	S
C	O	O	O	S		U	R	S	A		E	G	I	S
A	R	G	O	T		S	A	B	U		R	I	R	E
S	T	Y	M	Y			S	Y	S			N	Y	Y

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

In the diagramed deal from a recent tournament, when West opened three diamonds, North had a natural overcall of three no-trump. East doubled for penalties and doubled again when South tried five clubs. West found the best opening lead for the defense: the heart jack.

South won in dummy, cashed the club ace and led to the diamond queen. When West won with the ace, South claimed the contract, announcing that he would throw his heart loser on dummy's third-round diamond winner.

East and West did not exert themselves to inspect the situation closely, and South recorded 750 points. It was only several hours later, in reviewing the hands, that East and West realized their error. A heart continuation by West after winning the diamond ace would have defeated the doubled game, since East could ruff the second diamond lead and cash his heart queen before South could take his planned discard.

If East-West had seen the flaw in South's claim and summoned the tournament director, the deal would have scored as down one. The director would have to resolve the doubtful point—i.e. whether West had played a heart—in favor of the defenders.

South would then have left to regret his premature claim, since West might have a diamond or a spade after winning the diamond ace. And he would also have discovered that he had misplayed the hand. After cashing the club ace, he should have given East his club trick, clearly marked by the double. Then there would be no defense, since East could not lead hearts and would be entryless.

NORTH
♠ A 5 3 2
♡ A K 9
◇ K J 3
♣ A 9 2

WEST
♠ 10 9 6
♡ J 4
◇ A 10 8 7 6 5 2
♣ 4

EAST
♠ K Q J 8 4
♡ Q 7 6 5
◇ 4
♣ K 6

SOUTH (D)
♠ 7
♡ 10 8 2
◇ Q 9
♣ Q J 10 8 7 5 3

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
Pass	3 ◇	3 N.T.	Dbl.
5 ♣	Pass	Pass	Dbl.
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the heart jack.

هكذا من الأصل

Seeks to Reverse All-Star Trend

Philosophy Is American League's Last Resort

By Murray Chass

MILWAUKEE, July 15 (NYT).—The American League, which hasn't done too well with its All-Star bats in the last 15 years, will try to win tonight's game with philosophy.

The National League, though, disagreed with that philosophy yesterday and personnel from both leagues debated the issue. Even Mickey Mantle, the former New York Yankee star who more closely resembles Adonis than Aristotle, entered the debate—on the side of the American League, of course.

The difference in thinking centered on the edict of Lee MacPhail, the Plato of the American League who in his capacity of president ruled that each team had to hold out All-Star pitchers from last Sunday's games. The idea was to insure a well-rested pitching staff.

MacPhail took the step because he had grown tired of having his league lose all the time—the last three games, for example, 11 of the last 13 and 15 of the last 17.

"I think it's a very good rule," said Alvin Dark, the American League manager who designated the pitchers to be rested Sunday. "The managers had plenty of time to set up their pitching so it didn't hurt anyone's pitching staff."

Pennants First

However, Walter Alston, the National League manager, disagreed that the league should place the All-Star Game ahead of the pennant race.

"It's pretty hard to ask any team that's trying to win every game possible to do that," said the Los Angeles manager who named Jerry Reuss of Pittsburgh as his starter. "Right now I wish we had all our guys well rested, but it's hard to do that."

It might not have any bearing on the game, but of the American League's six All-Star pitchers who last started prior to Sunday, five lost and the sixth, Catfish Hunter, didn't get a decision. Vida Blue, Dark's left-hander from Oakland who will start the 46th All-Star Game, pitched last Friday and lost to Baltimore, 4-0.

Another pitcher, Ferguson Jenkins, who was Texas's designated pitcher to sit out Sunday but who didn't make the All-Star squad, pitched on two days rest last Saturday to avoid missing a start and was battered by Boston.

MacPhail, however, defended his decision because the American League has suffered a great loss in prestige by the repeated losses to the National. Mantle vividly supported that thinking in his appearance at the news conference as the honorary captain of the American Leaguers.

"It's embarrassing as hell for the National League to keep beating us every year," said Mantle, who played in 16 All-Star Games. "I always felt the National League tried a little harder for some reason. It always seemed to me there was always more enthusiasm on the other side of the field. I don't know why. I'm glad to see we're going to get some enthusiasm back."

Vote for Fans

Of the players who were present at the news conference, they obediently divided in their opinions along league lines.

"It's tough," Blue said, "asking a team to scratch a regular pitcher from the starting rotation, but the All-Star Game is for the fans. So if that's what the league asks that's what the managers should do."

However, Tom Seaver and Tug McGraw agreed that the All-Star Game shouldn't affect a team's status in the pennant race.

"We're in this to win the pennant," Seaver said, "I can't make any money out of the All-Star Game."

Johnny Bench, the National League's No. 1 vote-getter, suggested that well-rested pitchers didn't have anything to do with the one-sided nature of the recent games.

"The American League seems to have had younger players who weren't sure how to act during the game," the Cincinnati catcher said. "We've always had the Aarons and the Mayses and the Clementes and we're less tense than younger guys might be."

Although MacPhail said he would pass up the pregame pep talk he gave before last year's game, Dark emphasized the American Leaguers would play to win *and that might even include playing* Rod Carew nine innings. Carew, who leads the majors in hitting with a .372 mark, started last year but was removed after only 2 1/3 innings (actually, one half inning less than required) and complained bitterly.

"I'm getting sick and tired of it," the Minnesota star said at the time. "I don't think I want to come to another All-Star Game."

But Carew, the only American League starter who doesn't play for Oakland or New York, was here yesterday and said it was a pleasure to be back for the ninth time. "I'm going to play as many innings as you want me to play," he said to Dark. "I just hope it isn't 2 1/3."

There had been some thought that Jim Palmer, the Baltimore *pitcher who is having arm trouble*, wouldn't be able to play. But he informed the league officials yesterday that he would remain on the team and be able to pitch if needed.

Don Sutton, a National League pitcher who has been having a groin problem, was pronounced fit to play as was Claudell Washington, the young Oakland outfielder who underwent a brain scan examination yesterday after suffering fainting spells last Friday.

The National League batting order will be Pete Rose, Cincinnati, right field; Lou Brock, St. Louis, left field; Joe Morgan, Cincinnati, second base; Johnny Bench, Cincinnati, catcher; Steve Garvey, Los Angeles, first base; Jimmy Wynn, Los Angeles, center field; Ron Cey, Los Angeles, third base; Dave Concepcion, Cincinnati, shortstop, and Reuss, Pittsburgh, pitcher.

"If we can't get runs with this club, then I'm in a slump," said Alston.

Dark's batting order reads: Bobby Bonds, New York, center field; Rod Carew, Minnesota, second base; Thurman Munson, New York, catcher; Reggie Jackson, Oakland, right field; Joe Rudi, Oakland, left field; Graig Nettles, New York, third base; Gene Tenace, Oakland, first base; Bert Campaneris, Oakland, shortstop, and Blue, A's, pitcher.

Kissinger Reveals His Strategy

MILWAUKEE, July 15 (AP).—"The most burning issue Milwaukee confronts," said Secretary of State Kissinger, in his deepest tones, "is which arm I am going to use to throw out the first pitch at the All-Star Game."

Pause, to let the implications sink in. His right arm? Or his left?

"I have not yet made my decision."

Another pause.

"In order to give the psychologists and the press something to write about, I intend to throw it underhanded."



United Press International.

CATCHING A KISS—Cincinnati's Johnny Bench, the starting catcher for the National League All-Stars, shows his teamwork as he fools with Manny Sanguillen of Pittsburgh, who came in second behind Bench.

Trade Gives Englishman Shot At Improving Soccer Status

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, July 15 (IHT).—What a glorious chance for Charlie George, the enfant terrible of English soccer, to gain himself a European reputation. For a mere £80,000, peanuts these days, the tall, vastly talented, infinitely intractable Londoner, an inside-forward of every possible skill, has been sold by Arsenal to Derby County.

Tottenham Hotspur, Arsenal's eternal north London rivals, thus have been left with egg on their faces: they had, they thought, confirmed the deal for George at £70,000. I am delighted George must move outside his native north London and all those tough friends and contemporaries with whom he grew up, and who used to cheer him on—not least his excesses—from the North Bank at Highbury.

Four years ago, he scored, with a marvelous right-footed shot, the goal which won Arsenal the F.A. Cup final against Liverpool and clinched the double of Cup and League. On the basis of sheer ability, he should long ago have played for England. He has strength, technique, a superb vision of play, great ability in the air. But he has long been at odds with the Arsenal manager, Bertie Mee, and never settled down happily with the Arsenal captain, Alan Ball, after the little England player arrived from Everton.

Derby, of course, is in the European Cup, and if George can make the bullets for Kevin Hector, Francis Lee and Roger Davies to fire, its chances will be appreciably greater. Not to forget the fact that George himself, when on form, can be a mean goal scorer.

Changes Help

Ironically, he is one of the strangely few local players in the history of Arsenal to break through: he was born on the doorstep, at Holloway. Alan Hudson, born on Chelsea's doorstep, also needed a move northward—to Stoke, last year—to affirm his talents, and play for England.

A much stranger transfer to a European Cup competitor has been that of 20-year-old forward Deacy, from Hereford United of the English Third Division to the Dutch champions PSV Eindhoven, Cupwinners' Cup semi-finalists last April. PSV is a wealthy club, subsidized by the Philips electrical firm, and numbers among its ranks such stars as the Swede Ralf Sandberg, for whom young Deacy is expected to be deputy: the inside-left Van der Kuylen, a famous Dutch goal scorer, and the two tall Van der Kerkhof twins, one of whom played in the last World Cup final. A remarkable opportunity for Deacy, virtually unknown outside the pleasant country confines of Hereford.

Home and away matches are being arranged between the English Cup holders, West Ham United, and the Italian Cup winners, Fiorentina, who beat Milan, 3-2, in Rome in an enormously thrilling final.

The Florentine team is one of my favorite Italian clubs, while West Ham, from east London, is dedicated to the playing of good soccer, so these might be two matches worth seeing. Fiorentina has again appointed a new manager in the young Carlo Mazzone, his reward for having brought little Ascoli into the top division and, by some minor miracle, keeping it there.

Ascoli is a tiny club concerned only with survival, and that's the way they play, defending desperately, counterattacking occasionally.

Merckx Breaks Jaw But Gains 2 Seconds

MORZINE-AVORIAZ, France, July 15 (Reuters).—Belgian world champion Eddy Merckx today ignored medical advice to quit the Tour de France and picked up a couple of seconds on Bernard Thévenet of France, leader of the bicycling marathon, in the mountainous 17th stage.

Merckx crashed to the ground right at the start of the 140-mile stage, breaking his jaw and cutting his left cheek, a knee and an ankle; he came up dazed.

The Tour doctor told him to pull out of the race and advised an X-ray, which later showed the break. Instead, the 30-year-old Belgian spent the day battering at Thévenet's 3-minute-20-second lead and cut it down to 3:18.

Twice, he got away on narrow, twisting downhill runs from major passes and each time Thévenet's team brought the Tour leader back into contact.

Finally Merckx had to be content with his marginal gain on the Frenchman as he sprinted to the line to take third place, almost four minutes back of stage winner Vicente Lopez-Carril of Spain and more than two minutes behind Belgian Lucien Van Impe. Next came Thévenet.

Van Impe rode powerfully away in this final climb to take third place overall from Dutchman Joop Zoetemelk.

Merckx appeared very pale after the finish but said, "I shall nevertheless be at the start of the 18th stage tomorrow" when the riders—now reduced to 95 out of 140 starters—tackle a 25-mile time trial. It is Merckx's specialty.

"I was terribly shaken and I did not really know where I was after the fall. The doctor wanted me to stop, but that would have been the end. I was spitting blood and my teeth hurt a lot, but I can only hope I shall feel better after a night's rest," he said.

For the second time in three days, one of the cars following the Tour crashed off the road and down a steep ravine. But neither of the two men in the car, belonging to the Spanish KAS team, was seriously hurt.

The 2,483.5-mile race ends Sunday with a ride on the Champs-Elysées in Paris.



Eddy Merckx
. . .with bandage

Reds Have 12½ Reasons for Their Confidence

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, July 15 (NYT).—In their liftoff into the space of a 12 1/2-game lead in the National League West, the Cincinnati Reds are surprising even themselves. After the four-game sweep of the New York Mets last weekend, Pete Rose shook his head.

"I didn't expect us to beat Tom Seaver, Jon Matlack and Jerry Koosman with them all pitching well," Rose said. "But we did."

The way the Reds are playing, Walter Johnson, Lefty Grove and Sandy Koufax wouldn't have been safe. During the pause for tonight's All-Star Game, the Reds deserve inspection, if not a saliva test. Their four All-Star starters —Johnny Bench, Joe Morgan, Dave Concepcion and Rose—are merely a symbol of the team's success. Over the last eight weeks, the Reds have won 41 games and lost only nine, a remarkable .820 pace that lifted them from five games behind the Los Angeles Dodgers into command of the division. Even more remarkable, they have a 23-4 won-lost record, an .846 pace, since their best starter, Don Gullett, suffered a broken thumb on his throwing hand. Gullett isn't due to return to the rotation until possibly September but by then the Reds might have clinched first place.

"Nobody can beat us," says Sparky Anderson, the Reds' manager. "We would have to lose it."

Since the divisional split of each major league in 1969, the largest winning margin has been 19 games, by the Baltimore Orioles that year. Obviously, the Reds are a threat to surpass that. They also have an opportunity to challenge the biggest winning margin in major league history—27 1/2 games by the Pittsburgh Pirates of 1902 in a 140-game season.

But in Cincinnati, winning the division or even the National League pennant isn't important. Winning the World Series is.

"The frustration of not winning the World Series is building up," says a Red loyalist. Especially in recent years.

The last time the Reds won the World Series was 1940. They lost the World Series to the New York Yankees in 1961, to the Orioles in 1970 and to the Oakland A's in 1972.

Even more embarrassing, they lost the National League championship series to the Mets in 1973 when Pete Rose turned left field at Shea Stadium into a litter basket following a scuffle with Bud Harrelson, the Mets' shortstop. But now Rose, although an outfielder in the All-Star Game, is the Reds' third baseman.

"That move has helped us two ways," Anderson says. "It tightened up our infield and let us play George Foster in the outfield."

Rose, after his average slipped to .284 last season, is batting .319 with 121 hits as the Reds leadoff man.

"Guys who have known great success always bounce back," Anderson says. "They're smart enough to know they've got to."

Foster, meanwhile, has hit 15 home runs and 14 doubles while driving in 39 runs. He is the new name in the batting order, just as Will McEnaney and Rawly Eastwick are the new names in the bullpen. Mc Enaney, a left-hander, has a 4-1 record with 10 saves. Eastwick, a right-hander, has a 1-1 record with six saves. In the 22-4 winning streak since Gullett's injury, the Reds don't have a complete game—a tribute to the effectiveness of the bullpen.

"When people ask me where I'd be without my bullpen," Anderson says, "I tell them back home in Thousands Oaks, Calif."

Sparky Anderson is one of baseball's best managers. He's so good that Charles O. Finley, the A's owner, sought him following Dick Williams' departure. And he's so wise, he turned Finley down. Anderson also is wise enough to know he doesn't have to drive the Reds to the divisional title. The mere presence of the Dodgers is incentive enough. Even when the Dodgers were winning the division last year, the Reds planned on overtaking them, as they had the previous season. When the Dodgers went on to win the National League pennant the Reds were even more annoyed. Especially when the Dodgers began talking about a dynasty.

"How can the Dodgers become a dynasty?" one of the Reds said. "When they're not even the best team in our division."

Until the Reds' surge, their four-game series with the Dodgers in Cincinnati on the last weekend in July had been looked upon as crucial. Now that series looms as a civic celebration in Cincinnati, one of the great baseball cities. Already the Reds drawn 1,230,016 customers on their way to breaking the club record of 2,164,307 set last year, a second-place year. But this is a first-place year, potentially the Reds' most satisfying year. And the players are enjoying it. That was apparent the previous weekend in San Diego when Morgan, the usually infallible second baseman, made three errors in one game. When he returned to the dugout after the third error, Johnny Bench tossed him a Reds' cap.

"You just got the hat trick," Bench said, laughing.

Morgan even laughed, mostly because the Reds were ahead, 13-2. Life's like that with the Reds this year.



Joe Morgan



Pete Rose

Richard Retires From Canadiens

NEW YORK, July 15 (NYT).—Henri Richard, 20 years in the National Hockey League with the Montreal Canadiens, announced his retirement yesterday.

The center, 39, who performed on a record total of 11 Stanley Cup championship teams, missed most of last season because of a broken ankle.

The younger brother of the legendary Maurice (the Rocket) Richard, who retired in 1960, Henri said he would devote his time to private business interests.

During his 20 seasons, Richard scored 358 goals and had 683 assists in 1,256 games. He was a skillful skater and playmaker, and also served as captain of the Canadiens.

Bayi Will Miss Triangular Meet

DURHAM, N.C., July 15 (AP).—World record-holder Filbert Bayi of Tanzania won't compete for Pan Africa this weekend during a meet with the United States and West Germany, meet coordinator Leroy Walker said yesterday.

African officials told Walker that Bayi has malaria and can't run. Bayi set the world mile record of 3 minutes 51 seconds in May.

Walker also said international runners Mike Boit and John Akii-Bua will not be on the Pan Africa team, either. Those two and Bayi were listed on the team's rosters, but did not show in Durham Sunday as the team members arrived.

U.S. Likes Its Chances in Title Swimming

CALI, Colombia, July 15 (AP).—Two of America's top performers won't be here, but the United States is expected to be a strong contender in the second world aquatic championships beginning Friday.

John Naber, the collegiate backstroke champion from Southern California, and John Hencken, world record-holder in the breaststroke, will be missing, but those omissions shouldn't stop the expected American gold rush.

"I don't feel the men's team will be hurt at all," said Flip Darr, head coach of the United States women's team. "They have so much depth that just making their team is fantastic."

"We have a great team," said Ron Ballatore, head coach of the 20-man American squad. "We'll represent our country well. In fact, this is one of the finest teams ever assembled."

Tim Shaw, the sensational high school graduate, could be the star of the competition. At 17, his name already dominates the swimming record books with top marks in the 400-meter freestyle (3 minutes 53.95 seconds); the 800-meter freestyle (8:13.68) and the 1,500-meter freestyle (15:20.91).

Shaw's Amateur Athletic Union teammate, Bruce Furniss, bettered Shaw's world standard in the 200-meter freestyle with a 1:50.89 clocking. Furniss, 18, qualified for both the 100 and 400 freestyle here.

Jim Montgomery, a 20-year-old junior at Indiana University, slashed a tenth of a second off Mark Spitz' world record in the 100-meter freestyle with a time of 51.12 in a qualifying heat in the trials, then finished second to a 17-year-old prep standout, Andy Coan, in the final.

Shirley Babashoff, 18, set the world record of the recent AAU trials, swimming the 400-meter freestyle in 4:14.76. Babashoff, the class of the women's 17-member contingent, qualified for five individual events and two relays here.

The East Germans appear to have the edge in the women's competition with six world record-holders. Darr, head coach of the team that defeated East Germany in a dual meet last year, said, "On paper, the women's team may not have the best times," he said, "but I have 17 kids who are working their tails off and clicking off their best splits ever. The East Germans are vulnerable. I feel very confident." Besides Babashoff, good bets for medals from the women include 17-year-old Heather Greenwood in the 800-meter freestyle; Kathy Heddy, 17, in the 200 and 400 individual medleys, and Valerie Lee, 18, in the 200-meter butterfly.

Among the top American men on the team are Steve Furniss, 22, who shares the world record (2:06.32) in the 200 individual medley; Greg Jagenburg, 19, in the butterfly; Bill Forrester, 17, butterfly; John Murphy, 21, top backstroke swimmer at the trials, and Fred Tyler, 21, who won both the 200 and 400 individual medley at the trials.

The aquatic championships run for 10 days and end July 27.

1st-Year Player Wins U.S. Golf

MOLINE, Ill., July 15 (UPI).—Roger Maltbie, on the pro tour less than a year, came from seven strokes back with a record-tying 7-under-par 64 to nip Dave Eichelberger by one stroke and win the Quad Cities Open.

Maltbie, 24, started the day at 211 but blistered the 6,400-yard Oakwood Country Club course with an eagle and five birdies to overtake third-round leader Eichelberger, who shot a 1-over-par 72.

Maltbie finished the day with a 275 and $15,000 in first-prize money for his first victory on the regular pro tour.

Mark Hayes shot a 69 for a 277 total to end up two strokes off the lead for third place. Gary McCord took fourth place with a 278 after a 70.

Basketball Dreams Begin in the Asphalt Playgrounds of New York

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, July 15 (NYT).—Long before the puddles from the thunderstorm dried up, the players were back on the asphalt basketball court.

Teen-age bodies, all of them black, circled and leaped and twisted under each backboard as the separate half-court games of "three on three" resumed. The action wouldn't stop until one side scored 32 points, and even then the interruption would be brief. In playground basketball, the dream game for ghetto youngsters, there's always another three-man team standing by to "have" the winners.

"This is combat here," Myles Dorch was saying the other day at Forest Playground in the South Bronx. "This is where they make it. A kid can't read, he can be a star here. And if you don't let him try to make it here, he might be a star watching you coming down the street."

In design, Forest isn't much different from scores of other New York City facilities where summer basketball competition has begun. Except for a mobile school, a one-story red structure of aluminum siding at the far end of the area, the playground occupied the entire block. Everything was asphalt, including the softball fields, its foul lines marked with yellow paint. Sycamore trees, growing outside the high chainlink fence, provided the only touch of greenery.

Top stars like Tiny Archibald sprang from playgrounds such as this, and the young athletes talked fondly of "those big dudes" who grew up in the neighborhood and play pro ball now. Dorch made it at Forest years ago, going from three-on-three to All-City and a scholarship to St. Anselm's. Now he's back in the old neighborhood, working for the city's Department of Social Services, running basketball programs on his own time and reminding recruitable athletes that cross-over dribbles and behind-the-back passes are worthless unless an education goes with the package.

Tough Summer for Kids

"Between the job market and the budget cuts, it's a tough summer for the kids," he said, folding thick arms across his bouncer's chest. "Nothing to do. I've got kids calling my home asking 'When's the Community Center going to open?' It isn't. The schools are shut." A few blocks away, in a high crime area the police call Fort Apache, a wailing fire engine on its way to a fresh blaze raced past abandoned rows of burned-out tenements. The playground itself remained secure and peaceful, a demilitarized zone where young people struggled for identities like wildflowers sprouting from squalor and rubble.

Most of the players, 90 per cent of them from welfare homes, had on regular shorts and plain T-shirts. A few wore colorful basketball shirts with numbers on them, and the name of whatever city tournament the coveted "top" represented.

"Any kid who's good or wants to be good," said Dorch, "he's got to have a tournament shirt. The other guys will say, 'You play in that tournament, man?' That's his identity."

With or without numbered shirts, though, youngsters from depressed areas see the playgrounds as a way out. "In my house," a 17-year-old said, "I'm not going to find anything exciting. I'm not going to learn anything. All my people are here."

If things "jump off," as residents say when trouble erupts, it hardly ever happens at a playground. "The street gangs go out of their way to stay clear of this place," said Fred Session, the playground's recreation director. "Maybe it's respect for what we're trying to do." Part of what Session and his players are trying to do involves a day camp program that supplements active sports with painting, chess and remedial courses in reading and math. But basketball remains the major "lifeline" for the dreamers.

"I'd rather play than coach," said 14-year-old Ray Wainwright, deputized recently as player-coach of a seven-man team for an upcoming tournament. He outlined his coaching philosophy: "If somebody keeps shootin' a lot and not passing to the rest of the guys, I'm gonna take him out." Then he added, "We just be doing our own thing. All of us played ball before."

Ray and his friends, one of them a former gang member who "gave it up because I was getting in trouble," had been at the playground all day. It was early evening now, but they were ready, for more.

A little after 7 p.m., a fire broke out in a middle room of the mobile school. Only the smallest children at the playground strolled over to watch it. On the basketball court, nobody took his eye off the ball. While the fire engines were rolling up and the blaze was being put out, the slap of the basketball against asphalt never stopped. The floodlights would be turned on soon, and the basketball action would continue relentlessly past midnight into the early-morning hours.

"They can feel important here," said Dorch. "And that should be important to everybody."

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Observer

Surviving Adolescents

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—One of the most critical periods of life begins when man discovers that his child has become an adolescent. After a few years of trying to live with this discovery, many people simply quit. Others, more realistically perhaps, commit suicide. Divorce is common. Many people turn to crying, and even those who can't cry devote themselves extensively to misery.



Baker

There is very little that can be done during this difficult time, beyond surviving it. Under present laws dealing with homicide, child abandonment and slave labor, forceful attempts to secure relief will almost certainly end in grievous complications.

To survive, one must communicate with the adolescent, and to communicate he must beware of addressing him in terms that will lose his attention. There are any number of such terms, of course; on some days, any terms at all will lose his attention. We are not concerned with those days, however. Those truly dreadful days. What concerns us is the more average day when there is a reasonable chance to gain the adolescent's attention if we do not make the error of uttering a fatal attention crusher.

A few such crushers are set forth there, with brief analysis of their flaws.

• Almost all experts agree that there is one line no person should ever, under any circumstance, speak to an adolescent. It is the line that begins, "When I was your age..."

No adolescent has ever heard how this sentence ends because as soon as he hears the introductory clause "When I was your age..." his eyes become glazed, his hearing mechanism goes dead. All adolescents believe that their parents were born 45 years old.

• "How did school go today?" This line rarely fails to shut off communication. The answer is always: "Fine." "How is the algebra coming along?" Same reply. The algebra is coming along "fine." School is always "fine" and algebra is "fine." And the composition of the Ciceronian oration is also coming along "fine," no matter that he has failed the last three algebra tests, can't translate "Britannia insula est," and hasn't been to school in three weeks.

In general, any conversation-opening question that can be answered with, "fine," ought to be avoided.

• "Why does your room always have to look like a pigpen?" There is a wide range of communication killers in this form, and they should all be avoided. Adolescents hate rhetorical questions. They believe it is obvious why their rooms always have to look like pigpens. (It is a form of self-expression.) Anyone so dumb that he has to ask is not worth the attention needed to reply, because he could never understand the sensitive person's need for self-expression.

• "Back in the Depression when I was a kid..." will almost invariably turn the adolescent sulky and uncommunicative. This is because most adolescents suffer from poverty-envy. They blame their parents for denying them the really great poverty of the Depression, so that they now have to fake the real thing by spending a lot of time and money for shabby work clothes. They don't want to be reminded that their parents were over-privileged.

• "It's time you realized that one of these days you're going to have to make a living." This stops communication not because the adolescent resents it, but because he doesn't know what it means. He has never heard of anybody "making a living." He has a living, hasn't he. He will always have one, won't he? Isn't that what the government is for? Why should he make another one?

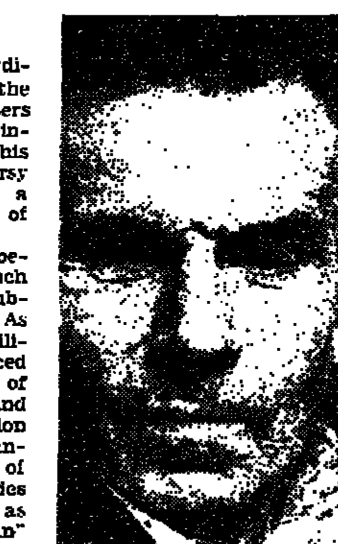
Finally, of course, sex should never be discussed with an adolescent. He believes that sex was not invented until six or seven years ago, and he is embarrassed at the possibility that adults may ask him about sex, because he is not sure how much. If anything, they should be told about it at their age.

For the time being, Russell Baker is writing his column on a reduced schedule. The column reproduced here is one of his classics.

Céline's Widow, His 'Complete' Works

By Irving Marder

PARIS (IHT).—Louis-Ferdinand Céline, one of the "Black Popes" of modern letters (Ezra Pound is another) is involved, 15-odd years after his death, in a new controversy related to those that cast a shadow over the latter part of his career.



Céline ...controversy

At its center is a struggle between the widow of the French novelist-physician and the publishing house of Gallimard. As part of a campaign to rehabilitate Céline—who was disgraced and imprisoned as a result of events that occurred before and during the German occupation of France—Gallimard had announced plans to reissue all of Céline's work, which includes such best-selling novels as "Death on the Installment Plan" and "Journey to the End of Night." It was disclosed recently, however, that the publishing project, ready to go, was being held up because of "difficulties" involving Céline's widow, a former dancer at the Opera-Comique. Since the novelist's death in 1961, she has continued to live at their villa in suburban Meudon, where she runs a dancing school.

An Exhibition

One of the opening guns in the rehabilitation campaign was the announcement of an exhibition, at a small bookshop on the Left Bank, built around Céline's work and his turbulent, two-ply career.

An element notably missing from the bookshop exhibition was anything relating to the most traumatic years of that life—the years in which the black side of his reputation was acquired. It is this element that forms the nexus of the quarrel between Gallimard and Céline's widow. A reporter who visited the bookshop exhibition was told, in conversation with one of the proprietors, that "the widow" was holding up the Gallimard complete edition. The reporter drew the inference that she was holding out for more money for use of the Céline copyrights.

A phone call to Gallimard did nothing to alter this view, although a spokesman for the publisher said merely that "litigation" was under way. Indicating that the widow herself was inaccessible, Gallimard supplied the name of her lawyer.

The lawyer's view of the case did not coincide with that of the bookshop proprietor and the publisher. Far from being greedy, he said, the widow was interested solely in safeguarding her husband's memory and in protecting his reputation as a writer. She felt, he indicated, that the work in question had been an aberration, and did not represent her late husband's real views.

The material that she would like to see withheld from reissue consists of several pamphlet-sized books produced by Céline (real name: Louis-Ferdinand Destouches) in the late '30s and early '40s. In them, Céline reached depths of anti-Semitic and anti-democratic invective that—in the view of connoisseurs—have seldom been equaled. Some of Céline's defenders, in trying to account for the scurrility of this material, contend that it was written in a state of paranoia, induced by a head wound Céline sustained during his heroic World War I service with the French Army. Céline did indeed serve heroically with the French Army in World War I—but his wound was in an arm.

He had entered the army at the age of 20, after a restless adolescence and early youth that included a sojourn in London and a brief marriage. Invalided out of active army service with a 75-per-cent disability certificate in 1916, he served with occupation forces in the Cameroons and, after his discharge, settled in Rennes, where he married the daughter of the medical school director. He decided then to become a doctor, but did not earn his degree until 1924, when he was 30.

Having won attention in academic and medical circles with a paper in a learned journal on the use of quinine in tropical medicine, he joined the staff of the League of Nations as an epidemiologist. This service took him to West Africa and also to New York, where he lived for a while in the late twenties. Returning to Paris with an American girl with whom he had been living, he opened a clinic in a working-class district of Clichy (where, a few years later, he was followed by an American writer of whom Céline was, so to speak, a pre-curser: Henry Miller).

A Book

Four years later, having been, like many another young doctor, impelled to write about the increasingly intertwined strands of his life and his patients, he made his splash with "Journey to the End of Night"—one of the books that form the bedrock of his reputation as the most important French novelist between Proust and Genet. This was followed, after another four-year span, by "Death on the Installment Plan" and then, in 1938, on the eve of Munich and the first intimations of World War II, a pair of the books that got him into trouble—the rabidly fascistic, anti-Semitic works called "Bagatelle Pour un Massacre" and "L'Ecole des Cadavres."

Once the war years begin, the thumbnail chronologies that precede current editions of Céline's book are full of odd gaps. These can be filled in, however, by references to other sources, such as newspaper clippings and court records. According to Céline's defenders and would-be rehabilitators, he refused to propagandize for the Nazi conquerors of his country or for the Vichy "puppet" regime of Marshal Pétain. But he did not, evidently, bar them from using the virulently anti-Semitic, anti-democratic, pro-Fascist material he had written before the war.

Having, during the war, fled with his wife to Denmark, he was arrested there on a French treason warrant—it is typical of the recent Céline biographical material in print that one account fails to indicate why he was arrested. He served part of his term in a Danish jail—his wife (the present widow) served a shorter term—and he was also sentenced to official "degradation." In 1952 he and his wife bought a roomy, ramshackle house at Meudon and, though increasingly infirm, Céline continued to practice medicine there sporadically until his death in 1961, at the age of 67.

Meudon is in the inner circle of Paris suburbs, only about 15 minutes from the city, but the house, hidden behind a wall and a bank of greenery, off the main road, is not easy to find. Céline evidently had sought a haven. The window frames sag, and the weathered gray paint is flaking. A sign on the lawn describes the dancing academy conducted by his widow, "formerly of the Opéra-Comique."

A reporter dropping in the other day found her on the point of leaving for a dental appointment. She lives in a workaday world, and there is not a great deal of time to spare. She is evidently a determined woman, though, and she believes that it is up to her to protect her husband's memory from his darker self. Gallimard, however, feels that a "complete" edition means exactly that. The case will be decided by a French court in the autumn.

PEOPLE: *What's in a Name? Ask the Weiszmans*

Robert Weiszman of Spokane, Wash., has changed his name. "Weiszman," he told the court wasn't "American" enough. He proved it by telling how his brother had sent out 20 job applications—10 under his own name and 10 under the name Smith. The brother got no replies for Weiszman—and eight for Smith. The court accepted the reasoning and now Robert Weiszman is legally **Robert America.**

* * *

New Hampshire used to have a tough reputation: More than one out-of-state driver has spent the night in jail for exceeding the speed limit and not having enough money to pay the fine. Now, it seems, out-of-state drivers must Beware of the Governor. **Peter Carr**, a publishing executive who lives in Hingham, Mass., was driving behind Gov. *Meldrim Thomson's* car on a superhighway. "When I got up to pass," Carr said Monday, "the governor's driver put his right directional blinkers on, but he was blocking the left lane." Carr tailed the governor for about nine miles and finally passed the car on the right (illegal), giving the governor a hand signal not found in any driver's manual. "I gave him the finger, which he richly deserved," Carr said, adding that it was a "gesture of defiance." Whatever it was, *Thomson didn't go for it.* He lodged a formal complaint and at a hearing—which Carr did not attend—Carr's license to drive in New Hampshire was lifted for 60 days. Carr was cited for "improper operation" of a motor vehicle in Manchester. A letter from the Motor Vehicles Division to Carr's attorney stated that "conduct such as demonstrated by Mr. Carr is not acceptable and certainly not tolerated."

* * *

Greta Garbo, who will be 70 in September, has left her native Sweden—after her first visit there in 12 years—and gone to Norway. It seems that the summer villa of Count **Carl Johan Bernadotte**, where Garbo had been staying, had been besieged by the press. Count Bernadotte tried hard to protect the actress from them, going so far, according to some reports, as to have an unlisted telephone installed for her. Apparently, it didn't work. Reports say that Garbo is now staying with other friends in Stavanger.

* * *

Entertainers **Sonny Bono** and his ex-wife **Cher**—the fighting Bonos—had an unexpected encounter Monday night—on US television in front of millions of viewers. Bono was a scheduled guest on the late-night TV show "Tonight." He had just finished talking with actor **George Segal**, guest host for the night, when Cher walked onstage. It ended happily with a series of good-natured put-downs in the style that made the couple famous on their own TV show. Asked what she had been doing recently, Cher said: "I haven't been up to much lately." (She married rock musician **Gregg Allman** three days after divorcing Bono and then filed for divorce from Allman just nine days after their marriage.) An NBC official said that the "Tonight" producers had no idea who arranged the encounter.

* * *

World citizen **Gary Davis**, 54, arrived in New York from Paris this week and got through immigration on his World Service Authority passport. Davis, who will be attending the World Citizen Assembly July 20 to 25 in San Francisco, said he appreciated the U.S. government's recognition of the "validity of the World Service Authority passport, of which about 10,000 have been issued."

* * *

Robert Abplanalp, close friend of **Richard Nixon's**, has denied that the former president plans to move from California to Bronxville and that Nixon would join him in any business project. The statement came in answer to an article published by U.S. News & World Report (People July 15), saying that Abplanalp and **Bebe Rebozo** had been urging Nixon to sell his San Clemente estate and move East as a way of getting out of his financial bind.

* * *

George Plimpton had a gall bladder operation recently at New York Hospital. He thought he was still under anesthesia, **Maxine Cheshire** of The Washington Post reports, when the door to his room opened. In came a red rubber thing that "huffed and puffed" its way toward him. **Ethel Kennedy** has sent him a 6-foot helium-filled balloon. Hospital administrators at first balked at letting the thing on the premises. But Mrs. Kennedy finally got her way. When Plimpton left the hospital, he also left the thing behind to decorate a children's ward.

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The International Herald Tribune cannot vouch for the reliability of the low cost flights advertised below.

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FLY ITSA, 87 Regent St., London, W.1. Tel.: 734 2924. Rokin, 107 Amsterdam. Tel.: 25 60 66.

ON WEDNESDAYS

All Classified Advertisements under the heading of "Business Opportunities," "Office Service" and "Commercial Premises" are on Page 4

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

This feature is the Tribune's regular weekly "message center" where international businessmen talk with each other across Europe.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

VAUCRESSON - NEAR GOLF

Beautiful residence, 250 sq.m. living space. Huge living (110 sq.m.), 3 bedrooms, 3 baths, elegant modern furniture, fully equipped kitchen, large terrace, self-contained service flat, 1,000 sq.m. private park. Justified price: Fr. 6,500 all charges and maintenance of garden included.

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16th. IENA: Luxury 7 rooms. Fr. 1,600.

16th. MUETTE & NEUILLY: Beautiful 4 rooms, all comfort. Fr. 2,000. Telephone: 274 00.30.

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NEUILLY: OWNER, high-class new 3 4-room flat. 722 25 31.

GENTLEMAN to share luxury flat in Boulogne, for Aug.-Sept. One room + bath. 736 20 29, office.

5th: 3 rooms & 2 rooms, kitchen, bath, heat. 033.66 69.

6th. ODEON: Charming business-man's apartment. Fully furnished. Fr. 2,500. Call 062 72 72 or 531.60 30.

2 MONTHS, BARGAIN. Fr. 2,800, Rare, studio 16th. References 504.95.88.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

ALMA-MARCEAU: Beautiful 2 furnished rooms, comfort, sunny. Fr. 1,800, charges included. Tel.: 265 51.45 or 265.56 65.

PONT MIRABEAU: New, high class. Double living, 1 bedroom, bath, phone. Fr. 1,500. 766.55.77.

CHAMP-DE-MARS: 5 rooms, salon, dining+3 bedrooms, all comfort, sunny. Fr. 4,000, charges included. Tel.: 265.51.45 or 265.56.65.

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COURCELLES: Class, 120 sq.m., luxury double living + 3 bedrooms, telephone. Fr. 3,200 net. 224.42 25.

16th: Class, double living + 2 bedrooms, luxe, furnished, all comfort, high floor, telephone. Price: Fr. 2,700 + charges. Telephone: 222 07 62.

MEUDON-BELLEVUE, near Station: Short let, no agents fee, or long let. 5-room apartment + 180 sq.m. terrace, 2 baths, telephone, garage. Fr. 2,850 + charges. Call: 222.08.19.

NEUILLY: Class, 80 sq.m. luxury double living + bedroom, kitchen, bath, telephone, parking. Fr. 2,500 net. Call. 288 09.77.

VICTOR-HUGO: Private square, very well furnished, 3 rooms, 90 sq.m., quiet, phone, parking, short or long term. Fr. 2,900 + charges, no agents. 553.14.19, between 10 a.m. 6 p.m.

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NEUILLY (PONT): Pretty studio, equipped kitchen, bath, phone, balcony-terrace. Fr. 1,300 net. 778.61.36.

WEST SUBURBS (near Montfort): Pretty home, garden, 10 rooms, well furnished, all comfort, large basement, big living, artist's studio, 3 baths. Evening. 624.81.84 or 784.32.99. No agency.

CONCORDE, 5 R. Cambon. 260.38.89. Rooms, studios, private shower, carpet, phone. From daily Fr. 47.

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16th, POMPE: Sunny, quiet, small 3-room flat, phone Aug. F. 1,200. 870 84 47 or 704.92.68.

MONCEAU: 6 rooms, 250 sq.m. F. 5,000. TROCADERO GEORGE-V. CHAMP-DE-MARS, 4 6 rooms. 346 63.60 or 874 00 24.

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YOUR real-estate agent in Paris. 7 Avenue Grande-Armée. 727-43-20.

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RUEIL: Owner, in historic site, park, 1,000 sq.m., 7 rooms, kitchen, office, 2 baths, phone, caretaker's house. Fr. 6,000. Call. 744 22.97 or 773 71 91.

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RANELAGH: 2 rooms, bath, kitchen, phone, impeccable. Tel.: 072.98.15.

FRENCH PROVINCES

SAINT-RAPHAEL: New flat, no agent, months. Call 15:941739.77.

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SPAIN

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PARIS AND SUBURBS

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6th: 83 Bld. MONTPARNASSE

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5th: 16 R. PIERRE-NICOLE

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TROCADERO: 150 sq.m. duplex, 9-10th floors, beautiful terrace, large living, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, maid's room, garage. Tel.: 224.00 10.

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FOR SALE: Magnificent villa, swimming pool, exceptional view, California, Cannes. Telephone: 38 02 38.

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U.S.A.

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U.S. PROFESSOR seeks 2-3-bedroom flat + maid's room, prefers 6th arrondissement. Aug. 1, 10 months. Tel.: 870.46.34.

PERSONNEL WANTED

MCGAUGHY, MARSHALL MCMILLAN

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Minimum 10 years experience for head of department responsible for estimating and for preparation of material requisitions for projects located in Europe, the Middle East and North Africa. Work involves estimating from preliminary sketch plans to final design. Must have ability to initiate, develop and coordinate computer programs. Must also be able to supervise staff, coordinate with other departments and communicate effectively with client representatives. A prime requirement is the ability to work under pressure of tight deadlines.

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Must be graduate structural engineer with minimum 15 years design experience, preferably with A-E firms and experienced in designing concrete and structural steel buildings. U.S. professional registration preferred. Will be in charge of 20-man structural design department.

Please send resume of personal and experience background. Personal interview will be arranged for qualified applicants.

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German/French/English

28 years minimum. Shorthand French & German.

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Preference will be given to candidates of German mother tongue, having at least 5 years experience in a commercial secretarial service.

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or send C.V. & photo and current salary to: No. 2568, Marie Gilmet, SECRETARIAT SELECTION, 43 R. de la Victoire, Paris-9e, responsible for recruitment.

PERSONNEL WANTED

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SITUATIONS WANTED

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SITUATIONS WANTED

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HELP WANTED

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MOROCCO: Mr. R. A. Stagel, 2 Rue Murdoch, Casablanca. (Tel.: 27.36.83 or 22.00.96.)
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